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THE GOLF WIDOWS.

(After E. B. Browning.)

Do you hear the widows weeping, O my brothers,
Wedded but a few brief years?
They are writing home complaining to their mothers
And their inks suffused with tears.
The young lads are playing in the meadows,
The young babes are sleeping in the cots,
The young men are flirting in the shadows
The young maids are helping them, with zest,
But the young golf widows, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly.
They are weeping in the playtime of others,
While you're swiping from the tee.

Do you ask your grazing widows in their sorrow
Why their tears are falling so?
"Oh, yesterday — to-day again — to-morrow,
To the links you always go!
Your golf 'shop,'" they say, "is very dreary,
You speak of nothing else from week to week,
A really patient wife will grow a-weary
Of talk about a concentrated cleek."
Yes, the young golf widows, O my brothers,
Do you ask them why they weep?
They are longing to be back beside their mothers,
While you're playing in a sweep.

And well may the widows weep before you,
When your sightly round is done;
They care nothing for a stymie, or the glory
Gained by holing out in one.
"How long," they say, "how long in careless fashion
Will you stand, to drive the dike, upon our hearts,
Trample down with nailed heel our early passion,
Turning homeward only when the light departs?
You can hear our lamentations many a mile hence;
Can you hearken without shame,
When our mourning curseth deeper in the silence
Than a strong man off his game?
—London Punch.

RAGTIME RHYMER.

The blue kangaroo on the wet minaret
Laughed out at the folly of green
To the sad ills pod that it set in a fret
As it had not a flying machine.
So creep while we creep in the base commonplace,
Of the nebulous coffee and bun;
Its rarely we care, though we face the disgrace
Of the grease spots we see on the sun.

To think Maeterlinck had a spent penitent
When shopping in Kalamazoo!
It was not such a lot and I meant to dissent,
But what was the poor man to do?
To slam Rotterdam would not blow up Bordeaux,
As the false misogynists cry;
Then why should we try to bake snow when we know
We shall meet in the sweet by-and-by?

This may I should say, sound absurd, but I've heard
Greater nonsense by far in my time,
And read what is said to be great, that I'd state
Did not have either reason or rhyme.
It shows I compose just as well in my cell
As some cracked-up poets still free.
I'm cracked, that's a fact, but some fel low might tell
Them to join me in gay Kankakee.
—Chicago News.

ONCE MORE.

Once more the melancholy days,
The saddest of the year;
The college boys begin to haze,
The overcoats appear.

The play's the thing, the ladies fret
Unless they go, and, oh,
What appetites the darlings get
While sitting through the show!

The strong clothes we wore last year,
Alas, likewise alack!—
When e'er we stoop in them we hear
A seam or something crack.

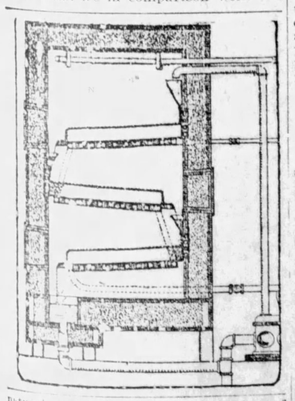
The sealskin Lovey used to wear
Is sadly out of style,
They're putting it in good repair,
But, oh, 'twill cost a pile.

The swings sadly flap; the leaves
And lawns are getting brown,
And from the cornices and eaves
The vines droop sadly down.

The lark has ceased to warble where
The meadow flowers blew,
Now searching chills are in the air
And hard coal prices, too.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

ICE MANUFACTURING APPARATUS

It is only in recent years that the manufacture of artificial ice has been undertaken, and yet the industry has grown to such an extent that it now competes with the natural product in nearly all the large cities, and has already made large inroads on the profits derived from the winter harvest. The chief cause of this growth is, no doubt, the purity of the artificial ice in comparison with the



natural, and it is with the intention of further improving the quality of the manufactured article that the apparatus here illustrated has been designed. As will be seen, the freezing apparatus is enclosed in a cell, surrounded by non-conducting material, with the pumps for the water and refrigerating medium on the exterior. Inside this chamber is located a series of plates, partially surrounded by continuous pipes, through which the refrigerant is pumped. The water from which the ice is formed flows across these plates in a continuous thin sheet, congealing rapidly and building up the cake until the required thickness has been reached, when the plate is emptied and the process is repeated. Whatever waters fails to adhere on the first plate passes to the second, and thence to the third, and the balance is again taken up by the pump and delivered at the top of the chamber, with a fresh supply from the artesian well.

Less and Less.

Jaguar—Marconi and Tesla were very politely sarcastic to one another.

Jumpuppe—Yes, indeed. They seem to have swearless cussing down to a fine point.—Judge.

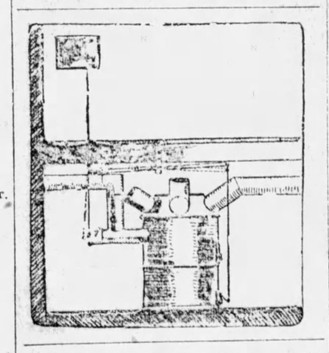
NEW LORD LIEUTENANT TO TOUR IRELAND

EARL OF DUDLEY AND THE COUNTESS

London, Sept. 24.—The Earl of Dudley, the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, and his countess, are to start in a day or so on a tour of the principal cities of the country. It is expected that he will receive a warm welcome, as he has heretofore been popular in Ireland. The earl is young and of pleasing personality and a successful administration is predicted for him.

AUTOMATIC TIME DAMPER

If we are to have any coal at all to burn in our furnaces this winter the same old joke about who shall get up first and start the fire going will probably go the rounds again, and, truth to tell, we could almost forgive the perpetrator this year if the excuse for the joke would only begin to make its appearance in sufficient quantity. If, however, everybody would make use of the mechanism which we show in the accompanying illustration there would be no justification for the joke, as the fire would start itself and the occupants of the house would find the rooms comfortably warm when the hour for rising approached. It is more than likely that if the dressing room could be made as warm as the bed before the hour for rising arrived. This apparatus is very simple and can be put into action by even a child, as it is only necessary to wind the clock and elevate the upper end of the cord until it can hooked over the projecting end of the tripping lever at the right of the timepiece. It will be seen that the two dampers of the furnace are connected by a horizontal bar and cords in such a manner that when one is closed the other is open, and vice versa. When the cord is lifted to suspend it on the tripping lever the check draft at the rear of the furnace is opened and the draft in front is shut, while the relensing of the cord at any desired hour reverses the position and starts the fire.



SUGGESTIONS TO GIRLS.

The next time you have a bouquet of flowers to keep, add a very little camphor to the water in the vase, and see how much longer the flowers' freshness will be retained.

Do you know that a few drops of good perfume extract on bits of pumice stone, and the bits slipped in among gowns in a wardrobe, will perfume belongings delightfully?

For the young woman who sings and who occasionally finds herself hoarse at a critical moment the remedy used by a famous prima donna is suggested—the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. This is much better than the oft prescribed lemon juice, whose effect is but temporary.

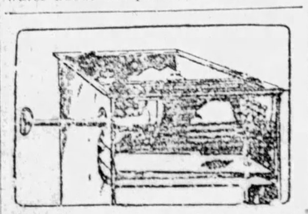
Here is a sandwich filling that may prove available with a cup of hot chocolate at a divan gossip. Use one part chopped almonds and two parts shredded or grated celery, with a little salt. The mixture is moistened with mayonnaise and spread between thin round slices of sandwich bread or oblongs of brown bread from which the crust has been cut.

A fairly sizable piece of black velveteen, perhaps a quarter of a yard, makes the most satisfactory brush for silk that can be had. it removes the dust perfectly, and yet does not injure the fabric.

Four rather small fern dishes filled with growing ferns sometimes occupy the central square of a dinner or luncheon table. In which case the actual center is prettiest, filled with a few flowers arranged in a rather tall vase.—Harper's Bazar.

ICE CRUSHER FOR REFRIGERATORS

Many times in the course of the season the housewife has occasion to use small pieces of ice in preparing food or drink for the table, and the usual methods of obtaining the cooling medium entails the spattering of chips of ice and drops of water about the place where the crushing is done. While the need for a device of this kind is nearly over for this year, yet the housewife will do well to bear in mind the handy apparatus which we show in the accompanying picture. It is intended for use in connection with an ordinary refrigerator, and has the faculty of breaking up the ice without allowing any of the small pieces to fall outside of the ice chamber. As will be seen the device is intended for insertion in one side of the ice chamber, and should be purchased with the refrigerator, although one can be placed in an old ice-box at little cost. To break up a cake of ice fine enough for use it is placed in the wire frame, close against the back plate, while the plunger is driven against the face with sufficient force to cause the sharp prongs to chip off small pieces from the large cake. These fall through the grating into the sliding drawer below, which can be removed and emptied when a sufficient quantity has been obtained.



Of Small Importance.

Pedestrian—What's all that fuss about in that house—wedding?

Resident—No; a new baby arrived last night, and all the women in the neighborhood are going into ecstacies over it.

"Who is that tall man all the women are crowding around?"

"He is the minister, come to fix a date for the christening."

"And who is the short man who attracts so much attention?"

"He is the doctor."

"Ah, I see. That no-account felow, who is being pushed out of the way or run over, is the butler, I presume?"

"No, he's the father."—New York Daily News.

Arctic Aftermath.

There is nothing quite so lingering as the aftermath of a polar expedition.—Washington Post.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Is Miss Tinkler a good pianist?"

"She is simply fine. You ought to hear some of her classical pieces. You would never know they were music."—Indianapolis News.

"Now, Harold, when your father comes home you may expect to get punished for this."

"Not for this, mamma. He's four days behind on me now."—Brooklyn Life.

Magistrate—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?

Witness—Yes, your worship; their voices were unusually high, and their language extremely low.—Glasgow Evening Times.

"Self-made men," said Aunt Jerusha, "are very popular, but the home-grown kind make the better husbands."—Indianapolis News.

We should learn to utilize our troubles; and, if we do, we won't be in much danger of running short of material.—Brooklyn Life.

"She actually seems to think that everybody is admiring her."

"Well, then she enjoys it just as much as if they were."—Philadelphia Bulleton.

Mrs. Parke—Your husband has been very ill, hasn't he?

Mrs. Lane—I never saw him so ill. Why, for two weeks he never spoke a cross word to me.—Brooklyn Life.

A fellow may put up a "front,"
And still have something lacking.
For permanent success we want
Not "front" so much as "backing."
—Philadelphia Press.

"And so," said the inquirer, "the Isthmian canal was built at last. But there must have been a great deal of dissatisfaction."

"Well, not so much," said the other party. "Some people were pleased because the route they favored was selected, and the others had the satisfaction of being able to claim that their route would have been a great deal better—and nobody could prove to them that it wouldn't."—Brooklyn Life.

THE FAMOUS "YELLOW DAY"

New England Thought the End Had Come for Sure.

Twenty-one years ago the people of New England were startled, and, in many instances, terrified by the extraordinary aspect of the earth and sky. At an early hour in the morning, although no fog or haze was perceptible, except when looking off toward the horizon from an elevation, the sun was thoroughly obscured and the atmosphere was pervaded with a yellowish light, which lent a strange and unnatural appearance to every object. Wherever there was grass or foliage, the green hue of the leaves was modified and changed from its natural shade to one of orange. The interior of buildings grew so dark as the day advanced that it became necessary to resort to artificial light and that from gas was white, strongly resembling that of electricity. The phenomenon became more marked in the afternoon, and after 1 o'clock the sky grew darker and the gloom deepened rapidly till it was that o flate twilight. The climax was reached at about 3 o'clock, when the light began to return gradually, although perfect daylight was not restored. Before 8 o'clock the moon appeared and the atmosphere resumed its normal condition. There was an additional terror to many in the fact that although the mercury did not climb to an extraordinary height, the atmosphere was extremely oppressive, because of the large percentage of humidity. The clouds also had a treacherous look and there was a brassy appearance on the sky, which recalled to those superstitiously inclined the scriptural prophecy regarding the "last day." Scarcely a breath of air was stirring, and the leaves upon the tallest trees did not tremble. So sure were some that a frightful outbreak of nature's forces was impending that they prepared themselves for the judgment day.

Various opinions were expressed as to the cause of the phenomenon. A very general belief, after all sense of danger was past, was that it was smoke from forest fires then raging in Canada. Others advanced the belief that the earth had become entangled in a comet's tain, but they were reassured by Professor Edward C. Pickering, of Harvard observatory, who announced that "no comet or comet's tail was near the earth in September, 1881." The astronomers at the observatory, while disclaiming any professional knowledge of the origin of the phenomenon, were inclined to the theory expressed above, that the smoke from the Canadian fires may have been carried up and caught by the upper current of air, and that the darkness was intensified by the excessive moisture of the lower atmosphere. Dr. C. F. Emerson, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Dartmouth college, in a contribution on the event to Colonel Everett C. Benton's A History of Guildhall, Vt., says: "It must be something in the atmosphere which absorbs the shorter and larger wave lengths, leaving only those which give the color of yellow and green." He also expresses the opinion that his might have been owing to the pollen from fir or pine trees, together with the smoke from the forest fires in Canada.—Boston Transcript.

PERSONAL.

Helen Gladstone, daughter of England's great prime minister, is devoting her life to charitable work among the poor of London. She is warden of the Women's University Settlement in that district of the metropolis known as Southwark, and is applying to her work among the sick and suffering there the same sturdy ability that won her so distinguished a place in Nowenham college, Cambridge.

Prof. Edmund De Vemie, of Kansas City, Mo., is one of the greatest linguists in the country. He speaks and reads seventeen languages, and reads but does not speak eighteen.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is shortly expected in Rome to discuss with the Italian government a commercial convention, and further to arrive at some understanding in regard to Italian emigrants to Canada.

Considerable hilarity was caused at a recent session of the German Reichstag by Herr Wichmann, who has the misfortune to be a very absent-minded man. He was calling the roll, and upon reaching his own name he paused for a response. Naturally none came. Then he called the name more loudly, waited a few seconds, and roared it out at the top of his voice. The laughter of his colleagues finally made him realize the situation, and he joined heartily in the laugh against himself.

David Crosby Foster, president of the Poughkeepsie Savings bank, is believed to be the oldest active bank president in the country, being ninety-three years of age.

The name of Viscount Tiverton, son of the Earl of Halsbury, has been added to the list of British peers who are seeking fame and income in the theatrical profession. The viscount is declared to be "Oliver Bath," the author of Naughty Nancy, a play recently put on at the Savoy theatre in London.

FORTUNE FOUND IN THE FLAMES

Quite recently a Russian tallow manufactory in Bermondsey took fire. The blaze was complete, resulting in the absolute gutting of the premises, and the total destruction of the stock.

If this were all, a mere every-day conflagration, not much could be said about it.

Close by, however, lived a certain marine store dealer—an old Jew—who, in the ordinary course of business, had a job sometimes to make both ends meet.

The morning after the fire, the Jew found the drain pipes in and about his own place to be mysteriously and effectually choked.

Investigation showed that Russian tallow, melted by the intense heat, had run into, and, solidifying, "cored" the pipes.

Combing only in a couple of men, whom it was necessary to engage in order to "unload" the drain pipes, the marine store dealer swore them to secrecy; the work of extracting the treasure trove being immediately proceeded with.

It is not exactly known how much the fortunate Jew actually made out of his "find," but it was, at any rate, sufficiently substantial to enable him to launch out a bit in a business way, and to cause him to fervently bless the fiery element which had brought him his luck.—Pearson's Weekly.

Bad a Right to Wait.

"What were you doing at the time of your arrest?" asked the magistrate of the prisoner.

"I was waiting."

"Waiting for whom?"

"Just waiting."

"What were you waiting for?"

"To get my money."

"Who from?"

"The man I was waiting for."

"What did he give it to you for?"

"For waiting."

"I don't know what you mean. Explain yourself."

"I thought you knew I was a waiter in a restaurant."

"Oh!" gasped the magistrate.—Montreal Herald.

THE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

An Institution of Ohio Which Is Doing a Great Work for Morality, Industrious Citizenship and Good Government.

Toledo Daily Blade, September 27.

"Schools of crime" is the way uninformed and unthinking persons refer to industrial schools which are now being conducted in almost every state in the Union. This remark is frequently made about the Boys' Industrial School, located at Lancaster, and it is untrue, as the work of the institution and statistics prove.

There are now in such schools and reformatories in this country more than 12,000 boys, between the ages of 8 and 20 years, and from these institutions 156,000 boys have been sent out into the world, of which number, it is estimated, 128,000 have become creditable citizens. These boys are not models of propriety when they are received into these schools. Many are children of criminal and dissolute parents, and without any of the refining influences which make for good boys. Others are subject to no discipline in the home, and become incorrigible, and yet others are abandoned by unnatural parents and become waifs in the streets of our large cities; and yet from such unpromising beginnings 128,000 out of 156,000 boys have become good citizens. Ohio, always foremost in works of charity, benevolence and true reform, established the Boys' Industrial School prior to the beginning of the civil war. This school, like others of its kind, has been the target for vituperation and falsification throughout all these years. It has been maligned by the families of those it has most aided and by those who have taken unfair advantage of it, but it has stood the test of time, established itself in the confidence of the people, and has not investigated statements concerning its management. It has received aid from the state, but in many instances the money has been grudgingly given. But it has gone on in the great work for which it was designed, and now has in its care 800 boys, and keeps in communication with those who have gone from it, so that it is assured that from 60 to 75 per cent. have become honorable and industrious citizens.

The farm at Lancaster contains 1,200 acres, and certainly this farm was not purchased for its fertility. It is among the hills, six miles from Lancaster, and was located there principally for the reason that it is the highest point of land in Ohio, and is exceedingly healthful, and for the further reason that it is remote from large cities. In point of natural scenery it is unexcelled by any other part of the state. It is an incentive to right living to gaze on the beautiful hills and valleys, and to breathe the pure air.

There are many substantial and commodious buildings on the farm, and there are others which should be replaced at once by structures new and modern. The administration cottage is a model of its kind. The dozen or more homes in which the boys are cared for meet the requirements for which they are used. New industrial buildings are being erected, some of which are paid for out of the earnings of the farm and others from appropriations made by the state. Yet others are necessary, and of a nature which would be economy on the part of the state to build.

The boys are well treated, but are taught discipline and to work. Stories of abuse are found groundless when investigated, and corporal punishment is not resorted to except in extreme cases. The younger and more innocent of the boys are kept apart from those who are older and more vicious, and the whole influence of the place is in the direction of aiding the youth to become honorable citizens, and to teach them some line of work to which they are adapted, so that when they leave the school they will have no difficulty in making their way in the world.

The boys are taught to do almost everything. Individual inclination is considered, so that, as far as possible, the youth may follow the bent of his genius. These boys at Lancaster make clothing, learn shoemaking, plumbing, blacksmithing, painting, glazing, carpentry, etc. There is a well-equipped printing office on the grounds, and some of the work done in it is the acme of typographical perfection.

An excellent school is maintained and aside from the comman branches, those who are inclined, are taught mechanical and electrical engineering, telegraphy, etc., while horticulture, agriculture, floriculture and gardening receive attention. Some of the boys who leave the institution are experts in certain of these lines of work, and have no difficulty in securing lucrative positions.

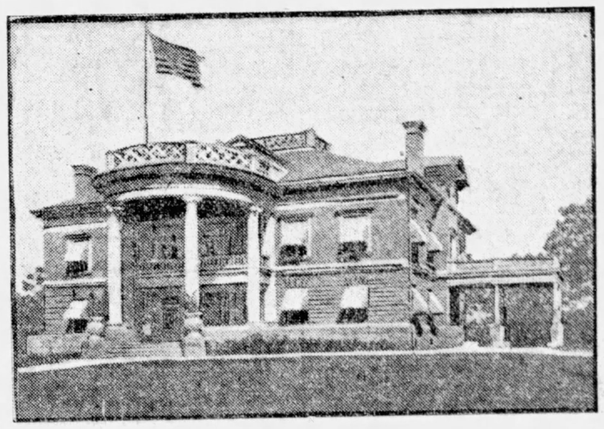
Then, too, the boys are taught brick making, have laid several miles of excellent pavements, have quarried hundreds of tons of stone, while the smaller ones keep the walks and pavements swept clean and the windows of the numerous buildings shine like mirrors as the result of their industry. They are given an excellent military training, and some of them are better posted in the manual of arms than many an old officer in the National Guard.

Each cottage is called a family, and here the boys are taught to be neat and clean. Order in all things is the motto, and discipline is strictly enforced. The boys take to the bath as ducks do to water, and their sleeping apartments are as clean and airy as those in the best regulated homes. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the boys at the Lancaster school are better fed, better clothed, better cared for, receive better treatment, have better schooling and in all respects are better off than in the homes from whence the came.

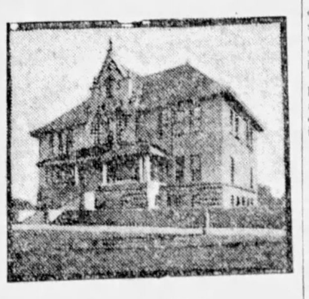
There is a good, moral atmosphere about the place. The men and women who have charge of the homes are guarding against the propagation of criminals. They are working for good citizenship, and results show that their labors are not in vain.

The boys are at this school through no fault of their own. Their parents are the ones upon whom the blame lies. But if parents will not take proper care of their children, the state must step in and assume the responsibility. It must do this in the interest of society and of good government.

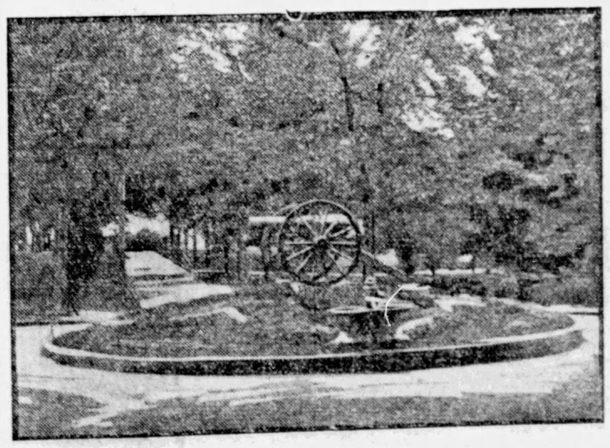
Let not the ignorant critic assail the management of the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster. It is doing a great



ADMINISTRATION COTTAGE.



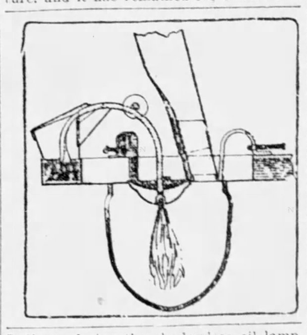
Lagonda Cottage.



ARTILLERY PARK.

AN INVENTION FROM BOMBAY

Many of the newest improvements in gas and electric lights relate to changes in construction which will prevent the frame work or support from casting downward shadows, the effort being made to secure as much available light from the flame as possible. Hitherto very little, if any, attention has been given to producing an oil lamp which should embrace the very desirable feature, and it has remained for a native of



India to design the shadowless oil lamp, as shown by our illustration. A lamp constructed according to this invention has an inverted wick and is adapted to be suspended overhead and throw the light downward, there being nothing to interefere with the rays in any direction below the level of the flame. The oil reservoir is formed as a hollow, annular receptacle, which, at the same time serves as the body or frame which carries all parts of the lamp. A curved wick holder is hinged to the reservoir, with the usual feed wheels to force the wick forward and regulate the flame. When intended for use the wick holder is tilted downward, so as to pass the wick into the flame chamber, which is provided with a perforated plate for the inlet of the air needed for combustion When out of use the wick holder is tilted upward, in order to prevent the oil from siphoning over from the reservoir into the interior of the globe. A hollow socket surrounding a large aperture in the perforated plate forms an exit for the escape of the products of combustion, which pass away along a chimney or funnel fitting on the socket.

HIGH MENTALITY SHOWN IN A LAUGH

"There are savages in the heart of Africa who never laugh at all," said a student of ethnology. "They grin, that is all; and this lack of the quality of laughter is a symptom of their low mentality.

"The Chinaman has no hearty bursts of laughter. He titters cynically—titters over the misfortune of an enemy or the elopement of a daughter of a friend. He cannot laugh. When he is delighted, or amused, or happy, he just looks calm.

"The Frenchman has a reserved laugh, one which he holds well in hand. Being a great stickler for dignity, he is afraid that a loud and honest laugh would injure his deportment, would demean him in the eyes of the world. You will not hear much more laughter in Paris, though it is true that the women have a cultivated, musical 'ha-ha-ha,' that they use in theatres when they wish to attract somebody's attention.

"The German's laugh is cavernous. It comes from far down somewhere in his stomach. The laugh of the Irishman is, upon the contrary, rather soprano, not a stomach laugh, nor even a chest laugh, but a head one.

"The English and the Americans laugh the best. Their mirth is so naturally and heartily and musically expressed that you cannot but rejoice on hearing it."—Answers.

He Might Be So, Too.

Envious Young Man (speaking of favored rival)—Yes, George is clever and handsome, but he is so abominably conceited.

Sharp Young Lady—But, Mr. Dumley, if you were handsome and clever, would not you be conceited?

Needless Waste.

Knippe—They say that if you could extract the pure carbon from a piece of coal you would have a perfect diamond.

Tucque—Yes, but who wants to spoil a piece of coal just for that?—Syracuse Herald.

METAL WHICH IS SCARCE

Supply of Platinum Is Not Enough to Meet the Demand.

Platinum, which is in great request in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and for electrical engineering generally, as well as for numerous other purposes for which no effective substitute has been found, is in greater demand than the supply can meet. If its output is increasing at all it is not doing so at anything like the same rate as the consumption, and consequently much concern is expressed by those whose industries largely depend upon it. It is easy to foresee a time when such industries will languish for want of the material, which it will be impossible to secure in adequate quantities even at famine prices. Legislation in the reichstag of the fatherland has a way of being grandfatherly at times, but in the circumstances there is much to be said for the bill which was under consideration not long ago with the object of obtaining a legal prohibition of the use of platinum where it could be replaced without serious inconvenience by some other metal and to limit its consumption to cases where its employment is essential. It is not easy to see how such an enactment as this could be enforced strictly, but in the abstract the measure was undoubtedly wise. Besides, the restricted use of patinum in one country would go a very little way to remedy a situation that is becoming acute in all manufacturing countries. There is no good reason to anticipate an actual exhaustion of supplies, but the fear is that, mainly with the progress of electricity, the gulf between demand and supply may become wider and wider.

Something like 95 per cent. of last year's production of 13,800 pounds, as compared with 15,250 pounds for 1900, came from Russia, and, while it is probable that scientific exploitation of the whole of the Urals would lead to the discovery of other sources of supply, it is pretty clear that in the government of Perm little enough progress is being made in spite of the profitableness of the industry. Perhaps the sparseness of the distribution accounts largely for this. The metal is obtained from alluvial deposits or up to four to five zolotniks—the zolotnik is equal to sixty-six grains Troy and more in 100 poods of sand—3,680 pounds. The thickness of the beds ranges from three feet to seven feet. The grains of metal are small in size, but sometimes nuggets weighing a kilogram or more are unearthed. The platinum is often accompanied by other rare metals, such as iridium and osmium. It is sent to St. Petersburg in the crude state, and, although there are refineries in that city, very little is dealt with there, and, as the demand for the metal is almost entirely from abroad, the bulk is exported as it is received from the mines. We have been told to look to New South Wales as an important source of supply, and probably, with scientific exploitation, the investment of a reasonable amount of capital and the diversion of miners from gold-seeking, that colony would be of use in supplying the world's requirements. The metal there is obtained chiefly from the Fifield district, about 32 miles west of Sydney.

THE ASTUTE SALESMAN.

An astute salesman was enjoined by his employer to be strictly honest—but to sell goods. Next day the salesman displayed some new fabrics, saying to the lady shoppers: "Here is some calico that looks just like silk." Put there turned up their noses scornfully. The following day he said to the same shoppers: "Here is some silk that is made to look like calico." And they bought every yard of it. This shows us that we should use discretion as to which end of a truth is first presented.—Judge.

"SHORT SIXES."

Happy are they who don't want the things they can't get.

His Satanic Majesty acts as receiver for moral bankrupts.

Speaking of gloves, three of a kind aren't in it with two pairs.

The lucky man is the plucky one who sees and grasps an opportunity.

Many a woman who makes a man a mighty poor wife makes him a rich husband.

Do a man a favor and he will consider you under everlasting obligations to him.—Chicago News.

Plain Enough.

Polk—I understand Mr. Baseeau is a splendid singer. I never heard him sing myself.

Jolk—But you know him to speak to.

Polk—Yes, but how did you know that?

Jolk—You couldn't have gotten your information about his singing otherwise.—Philadelphia Press.

New Theory.

Mr. Cain, of Coffeyville, has applied for a divorce on the representation that his wife beats him. It is a new theory that the mark of Cain was put there by his wife.—Kansas City Star.

QUEER HAPPENINGS IN SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULTS

New York Commercial.

Although of comparatively recent introduction the growth of the safe-deposit-box business has been most wonderfully rapid in most of the populous trade centers of the United States, and even in many of the provincial cities one or more of such enterprises will almost always pay a good return on the cost when "run" in connection with a bank.

Out in Chicago, for instance, about 90 vaults containing safety-deposit boxes are doing business on a large scale in the downtown district. These vaults are located under skyscrapers and office buildings. In some instances the owners of the buildings farm out the rights to manage the boxes to another company, and in other cases the vaults are used as a means to bring an income by the managers of the buildings themselves. Different methods of discipline prevail, being very strict or lax, according to the notions of the management.

It would be absolutely impossible for a stranger to obtain admittance to a private box, when he must first be recognized by the guardian at the door, then sign his name in the subscribers' book, after giving the password, and at last present his key to the custodian, who throws the bolt with a master key before unlocking the box with a private key. In many establishments personal identification by the guardian and the custodian, with possession of the key, admits the box owner. The possession of the key is sufficient sometimes, or the spoken number of the box, which is not registered on the key, may be enough.

The small rooms insure privacy in the vaults, and the gentlemanly guardians, who are men of unimpeachable honesty and an honorable record in the past, add to the sense of confidence. Many of these custodians have seen better days, and out of business hours are able to tell exciting tales of the ups and downs of fortune in Chicago. Vaults in which the employes are under strict discipline establish themselves in favor among business men. Just as soon as the discipline of the force becomes lax mischief enters the strong room.

"The depositors themselves are to blame for a good many things," said one of the custodians last night up at the Broadway Central hotel, where he is making his home while on a visit to New York. "Some times it is out-and-out carelessness with them. They tell their friends too much. At other times, and quite often, too, it is absent-mindedness. Not a day passes but a well known business man rushes out of the vault without his keys. Before we can catch him he has pushed his box into the right hold and is off like a streak. We usually lock it, tag the keys, and wait till he comes back. Once in a while he is in a great state of mind and thinks he has lost the bunch, but usually he recalls the circumstances as soon as he has finished the pressing business in hand. Now, if we had a dishonest man in the vault he could help himself to the bonds or the jewels in the box.

"January and June are busy times with bondholders. An old gentleman, whose whole fortune is in bonds, comes to one vault and clips coupons for a day at a time. He is an orderly person generally, but one afternoon when he was hot and tired and had gone over a lot of old papers, destroying many, he began clipping coupons. I know this, for he called me to bring him the scissors. When done, he cleaned up his desk and filled a wastepaper basket. According to the rule of the office, I went over the stuff after he had gone, and from the heap of torn papers fished out 74 coupons which he had clipped and then swept into the basket. He was the last man there, and I knew they were his, but I sealed them in an envelope, reported the find at the desk, saved the torn papers in the waste basket and waited developments. Sure enough, in he came the next day, half frantic and wanting to know if we emptied our wastepaper baskets every night."

Now and then an attempt is made at robbery. One day, about a week ago, a young fellow came rushing into one of the Chicago safety-box establishments and presented a key. His face seemed familiar to the custodian, but he asked for the man's name and signature, which he gave, but on comparison found that it was not the same signature as that on the books. He tried to explain that he was the son of that man and insisted that he must have certain papers at once. Just then a second man stepped in and identified him, but the custodian did not know the second, though he gave a familiar name. The officers were firm in refusing entrance to both, though the second offered to rent a box, and the suspicion is that something was wrong there. Friends, brothers and cousins try to open relatives' boxes, but it is not allowed in any establishment.

BILLY:

A Freckled-Face Angel.

ELIZABETH ALYRES.

"Where's de geezer wat hires de guys?"

The boy stood in the clear space of the office floor and flung down his question like a gauntlet of defiance.

He was a freckled-face, bullet-headed little fellow, so stunted in growth as to seem hardly more than a tiny child with a shrill voice several sizes too large for his body. He had red hair, and eyebrows and lashes that were tinted, not shaded, with color. His nose was a fiasco. He was ragged. He was obviously of the streets. He stood alone, unabashed and unafraid. His clear eyes, as blue as fine china, scanned the faces of those sitting at the desks bordering the room. They searched the half-circle, until, at the end of the line, he caught the glance of a pair of dark eyes that returned his gaze with a friendly expression. He walked over to the girl with ready confidence. She was sitting before a typewriter at a desk placed on a platform that raised her above the level of her office companions. The boy came close to her side. He was so short that his head was almost resting on his back when he looked up to her face and again shrilled in his high, young treble:

"Where's de geezer w'at hires de guys?"

The girl smiled. "Are you looking for something to do?" she asked.

"Bet your sweet life I am," the youngster answered.

"I don't know whether or not there is a chance for you here," she told him, "but I'll take you to the manager, you can ask him yourself."

She led the way to the presiding genius of the establishment and introduced her small protege. She left him alone to present his case, but her smile, her beauty, and her kindness had made him hers forever. She had won a good angel in disguise.

Presently he returned to her desk. "I've got a job," he announced, and to demonstrate his joy, he struck a song and dance attitude and performed some audacious and noiseless steps that testified to his skill as a dancer.

"Have you, really?" the girl questioned, as if delighted.

"Sure thing," he replied with assumed carelessness. "Two plunks a week. Watch me. I'm a sure winner."

"Are you going to work right away?"

"I'm on de job now. Say," he leaned forward and whispered confidentially, "youse is all right."

He had a flower in his tattered buttonhole. He took it out and offered it to the adored one. "I ain't scared to give it to you," he said shyly. "I ain't scared to take it," she assured him, smiling.

He gave her the flower. She pinned it at her throat while the child looked on, an exclamation point of pleasure. This cemented an enduring friendship and installed the new office boy, who, as events showed, proved himself a "sure winner."

The girl behind the typewriter was Hilda. Max was "the man behind the rainbow." They were employed in the same office, and they did the thing that is commonly done when youth and beauty meet together. They fell in love. And the course of their love did not run smooth.

Billy, the boy, took notice. After he was convinced to his satisfaction of the condition of affairs, he appointed himself a committee of one to adjust the difficulty. When he was not engaged with his duties, he had a seat in a corner where he could watch those who sat before the half-circle of desks. His boyish fancy turned to Max, after Hilda, and his quick eyes soon detected the many times during the day the young man's surreptitious glance was turned in the direction of Hilda. Billy was the girl's bound slave. She was invariably good to him, and he had a way of appearing unexpectedly at her side like a tricky gnome. He did not always speak, but he hovered near frequently, and said things with his eyes that his tongue had not the cunning to utter.

Finally he concluded it was time to take a hand in the guidance of Hilda's destiny. He had surprised her in tears, and his heart was wrung at sight of her sorrow. He never saw Max and Hilda together, but his observations, and the remarks that had been made in his presence, had quickened his half-formed knowledge into understanding.

"Max is all right, Hilda is all right. It's a dead shame dey hand each odder de glassy eye," he decided. "I'm goin' to git into de game."

He began operations with Hilda. "Say, is Max your steady?" he demanded unceremoniously, one afternoon when they were alone in the office.

The flush that stained the cheeks of the girl confirmed the truth her lips denied.

"You must not say such things," she cried hurriedly, glancing about in fear of listeners. "Of course not, we are merely acquaintances."

Billy openly scoffed at her assertion. He turned to her a face whose left side was, for a second, wholly devoid of a seeing eye.

"Aw, come off," he jeered. "Ain't I saw him lookin' at you like you was a five dollar bill and he was thirty cents? Ain't I saw you doin' weeps on de side? Quit your kiddin' and git togedder."

Having delivered himself thus, Billy walked away with the air of one who has spoken mightily.

In his role of peacemaker, he considered it his duty to next approach Max. He addressed him as man to man and without reserve. "Say youse want to quit scrappin' and git togedder," he said sternly, nodding his head in the direction of Hilda's desk.

Max scowled a black scowl at his fearless adviser and told him his interference was not needed. But he had a second thought and inquired eagerly, "Why, has she said anything?"

"Nope," Billy answered briefly. He would impart nothing more, and, dividing his face into halves with a prodigious grin, he took his departure, convinced more fully than ever that his was the task to heal the breach between Max and Hilda.

The trouble was caused by the young man's jealousy. He had never formerly asked Hilda to be his wife, but he thought she should understand without words that he loved her "worse than well," and should conduct herself accordingly. Hilda was too pretty a girl to be left unnoticed. She did not court attention, but she liked admiration and did not yearn for the life of the cloisters. She received small gallantries with an appreciation that maddened Max and his misery turned him sullen.

Men and women are not accountable when they are in love. Max began to make a display of his avoidance of Hilda. He went obtrusively out of his way to shun meeting her. When his treatment of the girl was most outrageous, he really worshipped her and prayed that something might happen to slay him. In public, Hilda treated Max with open scorn. In private she wept. Her life seemed like an empty ball-room with no lights in it. She thought she had only one heart to break and that it was broken. She tried to cultivate the philosophy that accepts all troubles of the heart with equanimity, and she sought diversion by going about with other young men of her acquaintance. Nothing had power to calm her soul abraded. It was Max she wanted; only Max. She learned that the wrong man is always the wrong man and never can take the place of the right one no matter how complete his devotion or what the circumstances may be. Max, looking on, grew surlier and more erratic in his actions. In his desperation he considered a career of riotous living. His unrest brought upon him the curse of the roving hoof, and, out of business hours, he wandered aimlessly, walking until he was so weary he could do nothing but seek his bed and sleep the sleep of exhaustion.

Billy, watching the complication, grew angry at Max's perversity. "The darn gazaboo," he muttered to himself, and frowned like a little demon whenever the unhappy Max crossed his pathway.

Hilda gave up the struggle for appearances and was openly downcast and wretched. Her work suffered from her depression, and she was often obliged to remain after office hours to correct the mistakes resulting from her disordered mind and nervous fingers.

The dusk of a day of sharp edges foreshadowed the falling of night. Hilda thought she was alone in the office, and cast aside all restraint. Careless of the damage she might do to the typewriter, she bowed her head on the keys and wept miserably. Billy, prowling in the hall like an uneasy spirit, heard the sounds of her woe. He stealthily opened the door and peered inside. He saw Hilda's bent figure, and her shoulders quivering with the force of her sobs. Billy's eyes glittered like blue steel. He closed the door noiselessly, sped along the hall, and, without waiting for the elevator, descended the stairs with leaps that carried him through the air like some swooping bird. Max had left the building but a few moments before. When Billy reached the street, he was at the farther end of the block. His pursuer blew ear-splitting whistles on his fingers until Max turned to find out the cause of the disturbance. He saw Billy bearing down upon him like a small vessel of wrath appointed for his destruction. The boy caught up with him, breathless from his exertion. When he could speak it was in tones that brooked no denial.

"You gotta go back," he stated. "You gotta go. Hilda's alone in the office, bellerin' to beat the band. You gotta go back. I dast you to lick me. You gotta go!"

And Max went, with Hilda's avenger following on his heels. He found the situation even as Billy had described. He took Hilda in his arms and spoke in a voice that curled caressingly. She buried her face, all shaded by her tumbled hair, on his shoulder, and continued weeping like a fountain. She had arrived at the stage of tears that time alone can control. Max's conscience was as a lyre of a thousand strings that Hilda's tears set to throbbing. He humbled himself before her. He flayed himself with the knout of regret, and put on the hair shirt of repentance. Hilda clung to him unable to speak, shaken with her tempest of sobs. Max grew frightened and looked about for some means of restoration. He saw Billy outside, his snub nose brazenly flattened against the frosted glass of the door.

"Billy," he called, "Billy, come in here."

Billy came with a rush, and his entrance brought Hilda to her senses. She stood apart from her lover, and tried to dry her face with a wisp of a handkerchief that was like a sodden sponge.

"Take mine—dearest," Max whispered tenderly.

The expression of endearment caused one side of Billy's face to again become void of a seeing eye, but to the two who beheld him, he was a freckled-face, bullet-headed angel whose beauty was something entrancing.

"Youse has got togedder?" he questioned anxiously.

"Billy, we have, for always," was Max's fervent answer.

Hilda laid her hand on the boy's rough hair and stroked it gently, smiling the words she could not speak.

Billy ducked his head, blinked his round, blue eyes and struggled for a moment with the lump in his throat. "Don't you care," he quavered.

He struck one of his favorite song and dance attiudes and went skimming around the office warbling in his joy.

"Dere's only one goil in de woild for me," was the song that Billy sang.

A CLOSE STUDY.

"Jimbling has a novel method of telling whom to touch."

"Indeed?"

"Sure. He shakes hands first, and if the other fellow's hand trembles he knows he's got it and afraid Jimbling's found it out."

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

He Had His Money's Worth.

"The policeman says he found you drunk and disorderly," said the magistrate.

"Was I whooping and yelling and jumping up and down and cracking my heels together and offering to fight anybody in the crowd?" asked the prisoner.

"That's what he says."

"Did I kick like a steer when he arrested me?"

"He says you did."

"I made him drag me every step of the way to the station, didn't I?"

"You did, according to his statement."

"He gave me all these bruises with his club, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"And I made all those marks on his face with my fists and finger nails, didn't I?"

"He says so."

"Then it's all right, your honor," said the prisoner with a grin of satisfaction. "I was afraid I had dreamed it all. Stick on the fine, your honor. The fun I had was worth it."—Chicago Tribune.

PleaseTellMe

Who Needs My Book.

I ask you for the name of a friend who needs help—that is all.

Just send me a postal to tell me the book he needs. No money is wanted.

Do that much and I will do this:

I will send him the book, and with it on order on his druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize that druggist to let the sick one test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

There was never a sick one who could refuse such an offer—and I am very glad to fulfill it. My records show that 39 out of each 40 pay for the medicine gladly. I pay just as willingly when one says that I have failed.

The reason is this: After a lifetime's experience I have perfected the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves. These nerves alone operate every vital organ; and no weak organ can be well again until its nerve power is restored. I want those who need help to know it.

For his sake, please tell me some sick one whom common remedies don't cure.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 628, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

RUN DOWN.

When a phrase is coined out of world wide human experience it is apt to be brief and expressive. We are "run-down" we say in the endeavor to describe a relaxed physical condition, and all the terminology of medicine could not more expressively describe the actual condition than that every day phrase. It suggests the clock, perfect mechanically, but failing to record the passage of time because it is run-down.

People who have that tired out, run-down feeling will find new life in the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This great medicine is far more than a tonic. It cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food of which alone all physical strength is made.

"The reason I delayed writing was because I wanted to wait *one year* after I had taken the medicine before giving my statement, and now I can send a good, conscientious testimonial," writes Mr. Chas. H. Sergeant, of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "During the summer and fall of 1896 I became all 'run-down,' nerves were out of order and stomach out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used six bottles; and since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have *been able to work every day.* My appetite is good, I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. My blood and nerves are in good shape, and, well—in fact, I think I am in pretty good running order."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels active and healthy.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Love and the Soul Hunters, by John Oliver Hobbes, is a brilliant novel, a bit cynical, but well worth reading.

The Blue Badge of Courage, by Col. H. C. Hadley, is in part a biography of its author and in part a story of rescue work among the New York slums conducted by him.

Handbook of Medical and Orthopedic Gymnastics, is the title of a text book by Anders Wide, M. D., illustrating and describing the principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Best of Stevenson is a volume of his writings, selected by Alexander Jessup, and condensed in one volume of convenient size which may be recommended to those whose time for reading is limited.

His Excellency's Governess, by Sidney C. Grier, is a novel, describing an English girl's life in Bagdad as governess to the Pasha's heir.

Literary Boston of To-Day, by Helen M. Winslow, is an encyclopaedia of Boston authors' biographies, with their photographs, pictures of their homes, story of their lives and works, written in a "heart to heart" style.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23rd st., New York:

A novel entitled The Day of Prosperity is a vision of the century to come as it is seen by its author, Paul Devinne, in the year 2000. It is an interesting book.

A Speckled Bird, by Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, author of St. Elmo, will find many readers who will enjoy it for the same reason our parents enjoyed St. Elmo.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

The Queen of Quelparte, by Arthur Butler Hulbert, is a novel whose scene is in Corea, and it will appeal to those who like a story of rapid adventure.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

A marvelously pleasant tale is The Fortunes of Oliver Horn, F. Hopkinson Smith's latest novel, and in some respects, his best work. It seems to have been written in a reminiscent mood, as if it were, in truth, as has been hinted, autobiographical in character.

From the J. S. Ogilvie Co., 57 Rose st., New York:

The Quest of Polly Locke, by Zoe Norris, is a breezy novel of an American girl alone in Europe.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

Chanticleer, by Violette Hall, is a novel of a married pair, who go back to nature and build for themselves a home in the woods that is the perfection of simplicity.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th st., New York:

A Woman's No, by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, is a novel of English people and the scenes are set in England. There is a bit of intrigue and a scorned and scheming woman who seeks revenge but is foiled in her base designs.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Way of a Man, by Morley Roberts, is a very readable novel concerning the love affairs of a remarkable English girl whose tireless energy wore out her friends and finally landed her in the midst of a revolution in one of the South American states.

From The Abbey Press, 114 Fifth avenue, New York:

Liquid from the Sun's Rays, by Sue Greenleaf, is a story in which the events are represented as taking place some one hundred and fifty years in the future.

From the Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati:

Sinbad the Sailor, taken from the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, is printed in the easy reporting style of phonography in accordance with the manual of phonography by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard.

WITTICISMS.

"When I was your age," said Mr. Goldman sternly, "I earned my own living."

His son looked uneasy, but was silent.

"Well, have you nothing to say for yourself in that connection?"

"N—nothing, sir, except that I sympathize with you, and congratulate you on the fact that it's all over."—Chicago Journal.

Borroughs—I was going to ask you for a favor, but there's a vague something about your manner to-day that—

Markley—You don't mean "vague," but "intangible," don't you? "Intangible," you know, means "not to be touched."—Philadelphia Press.

Fudge—So you've given up smoking? Did it take much will power to do it?

Judge—No; it was won't power.—Baltimore Herald.

"You have built fine residences in various parts of the country," said the austere friend; you have caused sparkling fountains to play and beautiful gardens to bloom. But can you honestly say that the world is any better for your having lived in it?"

"Well," answered the millionaire humbly, "I don't know that it actually is any better; but I think I can claim that it looks a little better."—Washington Star.

"See here," protested the charitable man, "you touched me for a quarter last week, and here you are again."

"Well, gee whizz!" exclaimed the beggar, "ain't you earned anything since?"—Philadelphia Press.

Church—I see anthracite parties are to be popular this winter.

Gotham—What on earth is an anthracite party?

"Why, each one contributes a quarter, and the amount goes to buy a piece of coal, and all who contribute sit around and watch it burn."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Slip Noose.

"Give him plenty of rope," quoted the stranger, "and he'll hang himself."

"Mebbe he will," returned Alkali Jake, "but out here we don't take no chances. If we give him the rope, you bet we'll make a sure-thing job of the hanging."—Chicago Post.

HAWAII'S NAVY.

Once Royal Warship to Serve as a Harbor Scow.

From the proud position of having been the only war vessel of the Hawaiian monarchy, the Hamlet of the fleet, the old steamer Kaimiloa is soon to perform the ignoble service of a harbor scow. She has been towed by the tug Rover from Rotten Row to the Marine railway to undergo examination to determine how worthless she really is. The old war vessel was recently purchased by Mr. Matson, of the Matson company, from the Inter Island company. According to the present plans, the vessel will be fitted with oil tanks and used to convey the oil from the large storage tanks to any vessels which may require oil, or vice versa. The oil is not to be stored on the Kaimiloa. If this plan is not feasible, the boat will be used as a scow for general work. The plans have not been fully settled, however. If the boat be found serviceable, she may be taken over to Hio and put into the oil scow work at that port. The people along the waterfront were greatly surprised to see the old Kaimiloa moving down the harbor with time-scarred dignity. Many of them could scarcely believe it, and rubbed their eyes to learn if they were dreaming or were actually witnessing a marine resurrection. It was the Kaimiloa all right. She sank recently, but was floated safely enough this morning, and as she went slowly down the channel to the Marine railway oldtimers recalled the days of her glory, when Kalakaua was king.

At that time the vessel was fitted out as a warship. She was in a class of her own. She was sent to Samoa on a "diplomatic" mission, numerous dignitaries and others, diplomatic agents and commissioners, being among the passengers. The idea of sending the commission was to secure a treaty with the King of Samoa, whereby King Kalakaua was recognized as the big Alli of the Pacific Islands. The interests of Samoa and Hawaii were identical, etc., and Kalakaua was to exercise a sort of patron-eye over Samoa and the other Pacific Islands. Unfortunately no one had been sent along to keep a watchful eye over the commission, it is said. The capital of the King of Samoa was stormed with entertainments and luaus for days and nights, but when the "ammunition" gave out the prow of the Kaimiloa was turned Hawaii-ward, and the party returned without having effected the Great Pacific Inter-Island Alliance. The Kaimiloa, it is understood, was a "tank" steamer on that occasion for diplomatic purposes, and now, at the end of many years, her bones are to be rejuvenated, and she is once more to serve as a tank scow, but with probably more profit to her owners than on the occasion of her Samoan trip. —Boston Transcript.

THERE YOU ARE.

Visitor to Insane Asylum—Who is that poor fellow with the wild, staring eyes? He seems to be trying to hide something under his coat.

Keeper—He imagines he's caught in the rain, and he's trying to keep his Panama from getting wet.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

"Goodness! how embarrassing!" exclaimed the buffalo moth, whom an unkind fate had blown into a strange wardrobe. "What's the matter?" demanded his wife. "Why, it's surely after six o'clock, and there doesn't appear to be any dress suit here for me to get into."—Philadelphia Press.

Discovering that her preserves had worked, the young housewife was much mortified. "And I was so careful to use only loaf-sugar, too!" she exclaimed, tears springing to her eyes.—Puck.

Selby—"What's the matter with you, Smith? What are you kicking about?" Smith—"Morse called me a donkey." Selby—"I see; and you are bent on proving it."—Boston Transcript.

"What is the best way to keep your friends? Treat them kindly?" Comsoe—"No, often."—Town and Country.

An Editor in Difficulties.

All pressmen are acquainted with the difficulties of newspaper production, but the Mafeking Mail appears to have had an exceptionally bad time. It apologizes for the paucity of news on account of the general breakdown of its staff. "We are sorry," it says, "but we could not help it. One of the staff has rheumatics and partial paralysis of the shoulder, another has had a few days' colic, and yet another could not come because his child was dangerously ill. One left without notice and paid $2 for an interview with the resident magistrate in consequence, and another seized the opportunity to break into teetotalism, while, more terrible still, one of our best went and got married." Such a chapter of accidents could hardly have been surpassed during the siege.—London Daily Chronicle.

WANDERERS

Travel Thousands of Miles and Find It At Home.

We go about from one place to another in search of something we desire, without success, and finally find it right at home awaiting us. A mining engineer out in Mansfield, Mo., tells of his experience with coffee.

He says, "Up to the year 1898 I had always been accustomed to drinking coffee with my breakfast each morning. In the summer of that year I developed a severe case of nervous prostration and I took several courses of treatment for it in Toronto, Buffalo and New York City without obtaining any permanent benefit.

One of the most trying manifestations of the malady was a condition of nervous excitement in which I found myself every day during the forenoon. It never occurred to me to attribute this to coffee until I read an advertisement of yours last Fall describing a case similar to my own which had received benefit from the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee. I at once changed my breakfast beverage from Java and Mocha to Postum and the effect was nothing short of marvelous. After using it less than a week I was free from morning attacks and in six months all my nervous symptoms had disappeared.

I have demonstrated the fact that by following your directions in making Postum Food Coffee any one can obtain as rich a cup of coffee from Postum as from any of the imported brands, and may rest assured that they will escape the injurious effects of coffee and experience much benefit from the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PILGRIM HEART.

Whence go you, O my heart, in pilgrim gray,
What journey bids you forth so long and late?
When white arms beckon, red lips bid you stay,
What quest is this that will not let you wait?

Ever I go through many a night and day,
Through many a day and night to find my mate.

Nay, but the way is long, O pilgrim heart—
See where the deserts burn and waters roll;
What token have you that one waits apart,
A joy uncertain at an unknown goal?

Long since I hear the voice that bade me start
With that strange word wherewith soul calls to soul.

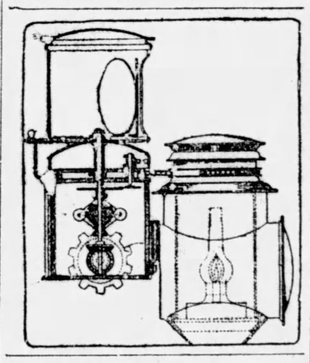
O pilgrim heart, when ended is the quest
And one stands welcoming upon the steep,
Now, by what token is she first and best,
Now, by what sign shall love his promise keep?

Oh, her red lips will laugh when my lips jest,
And her sweet eyes will weep when my eyes weep.

—Era Magazine.

CHECK ON FAST CHAUFFEURS

Such a hue and cry has been raised recently, and not without just cause in some cases, about the unreasonable speed at which horseless vehicles are driven through the country that laws for controlling the speed are being enacted in nearly every state. Now the question arises as to who shall be the judge



whether or not the speed limit is being exceeded, the officials often claiming a violation of the law which the chauffeur denies. In France the difficulty is overcome by the use of the speed indicating apparatus shown in the picture, which tells both the driver and official when the speed is too fast. The apparatus is intended for use in connection with the lamp which each vehicle is compelled to carry. A vertical shaft at the rear of the lamp is geared to one of the wheels to revolve as the machine progresses, and as the speed varies the little ball governor on this shaft expands and contracts after the manner of the old ball governor of the steam engine. With the expansion of this governor under high speed connection is made with a second shaft by frictional contact, rotating a frame inside the lamp, which is provided with blue and red glasses. The normal speed only shows a white light, and as the pace becomes faster the blue light swings in front of the flame, and finally the red or danger signal is shown if the machine exceeds the limit. As an auxiliary for day use a second frame carrying colored cards is mounted above the mechanism to show in front, and it is possible to allow the governor so as to show the indicating signals when any designated speed has been attained.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer, is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home, without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last eight years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

FORTIFIED HOMES OF WISE BIRDS

In the countries where the cactus flourishes, it is selected by various birds and other members of the animal kingdom as a place of refuge. There is a special kind of woodpecker in Mexico, a clever bird, which furnishes an illustration of what birds will do.

If the traveler is near a mass of cactus known as the candle cactus, he will perceive at some height from the ground a hole in the spiny leaves that appears to be evidence of decay; it was really made by the woodpecker, which pecked away till it made an opening just large enough to get inside the armored tree. It then burrows its way down the middle, among the pith, until it is right in the center, and there it builds its nest, and keeps the eggs free from the great heat of the sun and from its enemies.

Rabbits make their homes in the cactus; they burrow under the roots, and so keep clear of hunters, who do not appreciate the defensive properties of the plant. If anyone attacks a cactus vigorously with a hatchet, and manages to clear away some of the protecting spines, he will surprise a whole colony of birds and small animals, the latter on the ground floor and the former in the upper stories.—Pearson's Weekly.

SOME SIMPLE REMEDIES.

Vinegar and salt will clean the black rust off sheet-iron frying pans, but they should be thoroughly scoured afterward with sand and soap.

A simple cement for broken china or earthenware is made of powdered quicklime, sifted through a coarse muslin bag over the white of an egg.

Ink spots may be taken out of wood by a mixture of oxalic acid and water rubbed on with a cloth.

When it becomes necessary to wash the baby carriage put a tablespoonful of salt into lukewarm water and use this in connection with sand soap and a small scrubbing brush. The salt prevents the reeds from turning yellow.

Add a little salt to stove polish, and it will not rub off so easily. A teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed in it gives a fine luster.

When dampening clothes for ironing, the water should be as hot as the hand can bear. It is not necessary to use so much water as it is when the water is cold.

To wash wicker chairs when soiled, use strong brine.

Ribbons and silks should be put away in brown paper, as the chloride of lime used in manufacturing white paper produces discloration.

For cleaning tinware there is nothing better than dry flour applied with a newspaper. First wash in hot soapsuds, wipe thoroughly dry and then scour with the flour and a well-crumpled paper.

Boots and shoes may be rendered permanently waterproof by soaking them for some hours in thick soap water. A fatty acid is forced in the leather by the soap which makes it impervious to water.

Leather satchels may be cleaned with a sponge dipped in warm water, in which a little oxalic acid has been dissolved.—Philadelphia Press.

Takes the Cake.

"Mixem, the chemist, has made his fortune at last," says the friend.

"But I thought he couldn't find any sale at all for his cough mixture," answers the other friend.

"He couldn't, so he labeled it 'Genuine Maple Syrup,' and sold every drop of it the first cool day we had. Now he is rushed with orders for it."—Judge.

Her Ideal.

Miss Pert—What is your ideal man?

Miss Oldmayde—Any man who will propose.—Louisville Journal.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Can It Be Cured?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that received a cut on the back of the pastern joint which allows the joint water to run out. Information concerning treatment will be gratefully received. —Reader, Harwood, Mo.

It is the impression of the editor that when the synovia escapes, there is great danger unless the sac inclosing the joint is not sewed up at once, that the joint will grow together. In such a case, we should at once summon a physician, and have proper surgical treatment. We shall be glad to hear from any reader who has had experience in such cases.

Milk Fever.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please inform me through your paper what is the prevention or what is a sure cure for milk fever? Several of the best cows around here have died from the milk fever, and nobody seemed to know what to do for it.—S. O., Carlisle, Iowa.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of your readers please tell what will take warts off horses and cattle? I have a young horse which has a flat wart on its head back of its ears.—C. E. R., Pilot Grove, Mo.

Enlarged Hock.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some one tell me what ails my horse, and gave a remedy for it? He has an enlargement on the hock joint, inside and outside, and it extends down to where the curb usually is, also somewhat in front of the hock. The enlargement is pretty large and soft.—D. L. C., White Cloud, Mich.

Weevil in Wheat.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give me a remedy for weevil among wheat? I had kept no grain in the barn for a while, but still have them. —E. B. W., Salisbury, Pa.

Scales on Shoats.

Editor Farmstead:—I have some little pigs, seven weeks old, that are covered with a scale or scab. They have been thriving till the last few days. Can some one suggest a cure?—G. W. M., Waterloo, N. Y.

What Ailed the Cow?

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of the good old Blade be so kind as to tell me what was the trouble with my cow? She was five years old, never seemed as thrifty as I thought she ought, always had a slight cough, and never rallied after the second calf. She grew thinner, sometimes one eye was sore, sometimes the other; she stood nearly all the time with head down and run yellow mucus from the nose. Finally I killed her. Is the rest of the herd likely to be affected?—A. B., Napoleon, O.

Two Bulletins.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please give me the number of the bulletin issued by the agricultural department on sorghum as a forage crop? Also the number of the bulletin on alfalfa? Also tell us if it can be grown in upper East Tennessee?—J. D. C., Midway, Tenn.

The second is Farmers' Bulletin No. 31, and its title is "Alfalfa, or Lucern." We do not find a bulletin on sorghum as a forage crop in the September list of publications, nor among the reprints.

GINSENG CULTURE.

Some Questions Answered by a Reader of the Blade.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to questions concerning ginseng asked by A. A. J., Albuquerque, N. M., I would say that I do not know just how long the man who made $25,000 from less than a half acre of ground had been raising it. His garden is situated in Texas county, Mo., and the St. Louis Republic gave a full page description of his garden in August, 1900, and called it the most valuable bit of farming land on earth. The man fully proved his assertions.

According to a very low estimate made by some Missouri ginseng growers about 8,333 1-3 pounds of dry ginseng can be grown on an acre of ground in about five years—that is, if the acre was all planted in the start, and the roots were dug when they were five years old, about this number of pounds would be dry. Figuring this at $6 a pound, a low estimate for cultivated ginseng, gives a total of $50,000 for the roots alone, and the seed produced during this time would be worth more than the dry roots. It is possible for any one to make even more than this, as the roots often average much larger than they are assumed to average in this case.

Dealers sell stratified seed for planting —that is, seed that has been kept one year in moist sand, so that it will germinate in six months after it is planted.

The department of Agriculture issues a bulletin on ginseng, and any one can secure a copy by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and requesting him to send it. It gives pretty full information about raising ginseng. Ginseng is extensively raised in China, Corea and Manchuria, but even if it should be raised very extensively in the United States also, there is no immediate danger of glutting the market. One person, who has visited China, and has closely looked into the ginseng trade, says that many times the amount now sold could be easily marketed there. It is said that there is no danger of glutting the market in the next fifty years. I have already sent in another article on ginseng to the Farmstead for publication so will only add that cultivation on cleared land is preferable to forest cultivation, if all the conditions are exactly complied with.—Reader, Marshlands, Pa.

NOVEL GRAFTING.

Grafting of Tomatoes and Egg Plant, and the Results.

M. L. Daniel, of the faculty of sciences of Rennes, France, has for some years investigated the question of vegetable grafting, and his researches have modified, to a considerable extent, our conception of this matter and the consequences of the operation. It was formerly believed that it was not possible, if one wished to obtain good results, to graft too closely allied plants, as, for example, two varieties of the same species. Daniel shows, however, that in point of fact that it is possible to graft together two plants chosen nearly at hazard, the result depending more on the skill of the operator than on the nature of the plants, it being possible to unite, by a graft, two species of the same family, and even plants belonging to families which are widely different from each other. It is not necessary in this case to deal with ligneous plants, for the herbaceous species are as easily grafted as trees, even at the time of their germination.

The round yellow tomato, the large red early tomato, and the early red dwarf tomato constitute three types quite distinct from each other. Grafted on the round yellow tomato, the large red tomato takes the slender aspect, the color, and the disposition of the leaves of the subject, and in this case we have a very clear transmission of the characters of the subject race to the graft race. In the case of the round yellow tomato, grafted on the red dwarf early tomato, there is as remarkable a transmission in the characteristics of the fruit. On the same graft it is possible to observe at one time three different sorts of fruit; some are round; shining and yellow, others are flat, shining and yellow, and still others are flattribbed and yellow, thus combining the color of the fruits of the grafted race with the form of the fruits with the subject race. All of these fruits, with reference to size, are between the size of the fruits of the yellow round tomato not grafted and those of the red dwarf early normal tomato.

Daniel has also been able to graft the large red tomato on different aubergines, or egg plants. One of the grafts placed on the long violet aubergine (egg plant) obtained a much greater development than the others, and whereas the vegetable apparatus, outside of extraordinary vigor, kept its ordinary character, the fruit changed its form completely and acquired the lengthened and shining form of the egg plant subject, although it was much less long and large. The reverse graft of the egg plant on the tomato gave an equally original case. A long violet egg plant grafted on a large tomato furnished at one time three kinds of fruit, some normal, shining, lengthened and slightly pear-shaped, others ovoid and shining, and a fruit flattened at the top and ribbed as the fruit of the tomato.

COLD STORAGE FOR APPLES.

Result of Experiments in Putting Apples Into Cold Storage.

The New Hampshire Experiment station has a bulletin in press that will give results of experiments from putting apples in city cold storage. This will be distributed shortly. As a forerunner to this pamphlet and in order to call attention briefly to some of the more important points of interest, the following brief abstract is here given of some practical experiments conducted by Prof. Rane, the horticulturist of the station.

On November 20, 1899, a number of barrels of apples were shipped to one of the Boston cold storage houses. Beginning with February two barrels were taken out each month until July and examined. The fruit did not receive any extra care and was representative of apples as ordinarily purchased at that time of year on the open market. It was found that the apples could not safely be allowed to remain after April 1, as they decayed rapidly after that date. The prices at time of shipment ranged between $1.25 and $2.00 and on April 1 they brought $3.50 to $4.25.

On October 27, 1900, a second shipment of apples was sent to cold storage with the following results. Price when put in cold storage, $1.25. On April 23 ten barrels sold for $54.00. Expense—carting, 50c; commission, 8 per cent, $2.72. Net proceeds, $30.78, or $3.08 a barrel. Freight and cold storage charges must be deducted from this amount. The storage rates were 10c per barrel per month, or for the season ending May 1, 35c to 50c, according to the number of barrels. The freight charges can easily be found out according to the location of the individual.

The greatest care in handling and placing the fruit immediately into cold storage pays for the extra trouble. One must understand that cold storage will simply retard and not prevent entirely the spread of decay. If the fruit is in prime keeping condition on entering it is likely to come out in proportionately as good condition.

Where apples were placed in brine and cold air storage the cold air gave the best results.

From an examination of the prices paid in the fall and those paid on April 1 for the past six years, the result show that there has been a sufficient increase to warrant the extra expense of storage in every case and on the average the practice has resulted in good profit.

Upon examination each month it was shown that the greatest amount of decay was found in the bottom of the barrel as taken out or the headed end as packed. A very large proportion of these were also within six inches of the bottom, showing that much care is needed in not overcrowding and bruising the fruit when packing, if the fruit is to be stored.

The reasons that cold storage apples do not keep long after taking them out are that the temperature is so much higher and conditions are far more conducive to decay in the spring. Where the fruit was taken out in the winter months and given spring conditions, as placing them in a warm greenhouse, they decayed equally as quickly.

Our recommendation would be to pick the fruit relatively early, a trifle earlier than the common custom. Use only the best grade for storage, and pick, grade and ship the same day if possible. The sooner the fruit is in storage after it is picked and cooled down to an even low temperature, the better it keeps. Do not expect impossibilities of cold storage. It never makes an ill-shaped apple shapely, an unsound fruit sound, a wormy apple perfect, or a pale, sickly, immature fruit bright colored. The apple cannot be expected to increase in size or overcome rough, careless treatment it perchance may have received before going in. With a proper knowledge of the conditions carefully complied with, there seems to be no question but what the practice of placing apples in cold storage can be recommended.

RESULTS WITH SILAGE.

The New Hampshire Station Issues an Interesting Bulletin.

In Bulletin No. 92, of the New Hampshire Agricultural College Experiment Station, the results of several years study of corn silage are published. The investigations were conducted by Professor F. W. Morse and included the differences between varieties, effect on crop of different quantities, of seed per acre, composition of the crop when cut at different stages of growth and the changes occurring in the silo.

The greatest weight of green fodder was obtained when the plant was cut while in full bloom, i. e., tassels and silk formed, but more nutrients were obtained when the corn had fully formed ears at the roasting stage. This was because the plant at the earlier stage contained more water and the practical effect of harvesting at these two stages was that it would take sixteen tons of corn fodder in bloom to equal twelve tons when the ears had filled out. This is a point on which the experiments of different stations in different sections of the country with different varieties uniformly agree.

A variety of corn which reaches this stage of maturity is therefore better for the silo, than a variety

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Widows' Pensions.

"I understand there is a law, if a soldier's widow is in need, although remarried, she can draw a pension. Is it the first, the pension is the widow of a certain of the civil war entitled to? Is there a few, if a woman marries a soldier after a certain date, in case of his death, she cannot draw a soldier's pension?"—X. Y. Z., Sunbury, O.

Now, let us answer the last of these three questions first. The dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, provides that a widow of a soldier, who was married to him after that date, cannot get a pension under that law. Then the act of March 3, 1899, provided that no soldier's widow, of any war, who was married to him after that date, can get a pension. The only exception to this is in the case of widows of the Spanish and Philippine wars; and in such case, the service of the husband must have been, in all or in part, after that date. We advise all who are interested in this answer to clip it out and preserve it. We have printed it a number of times, and shall not print it again within a year or more.

As to the first question, the answer is no—that is, if she be not a widow now. If the second husband is dead, she can apply for a pension on account of the first husband's service; but not so long as the second husband is living. As to the other question, the widow of a captain in the civil war is entitled to $25 per month pension.

Please inform me if a woman has married an old soldier within two years past, and in the event of his death, she could get a pension, or has there been a law passed debarring her?"—E. L., Le Seuer, Minnesota.

The first answer above covers this. If she married him after March 3, 1899, she cannot get a pension.

In case a soldier's widow, drawing a pension, should accidentally fall and break off an arm at the wrist, she being 70 years old and very feeble, and by this accident would be obliged to have a regular attendant, would she be allowed any remuneration from the government to pay this nurse hire?"—M. H. B., Young Harris, Ga.

No. There is no provision in such cases for widows. The only possible way would be for a special act of Congress for her benefit.

A soldier in the war of the rebellion died, leaving a widow and children. His widow married and upon the death of her second husband could said widow get a pension under any law?"—R. O. D. C., St. Louis, Mich.

If the soldier died of any disease or injury received in the army service, she will be entitled to a pension during her widowhood, and the children could obtain pension until 16 years of age.

Can a widow over 70 years of age and single get a pension on a brother who was single, as a soldier in the war of the rebellion and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge?"—M. I. H., Abingdon, Ill.

No, unless she can prove that she was dependent for her support upon that brother at the time of his death.

Pension Questions.

"Does the last pension amendment place a sister as beneficiary—there being no wife nor mother?"—C. F. S., Weavercville, N. C.

If the sister were entirely dependent on the soldier for support, and had no other means of support, she has a claim.

If a man was taken prisoner during the rebellion and enlisted in the Confederate army, got away, came back to his regiment and got an honorable discharge, obtain a pension?"—S. S. C., Chesaning, Mich.

Yes, he has a claim, but he will have to prove a number of facts. Consult an honest, upright pension attorney.

There is a Bryan man in our town that says there were more pensions granted in the two terms of Cleveland's administration than there were in Grant's Garfield's and Hayes's administrations altogether. Please give the number of each."—S. W. B., Chesaning, Mich.

You must remember, in the first place, that Cleveland vetoed an enormous number of private pension bills, for the relief of men whose cases, for one cause or another, did not come under the general pension laws.

As to the number of pensions granted, we give the figures from the annual reports of the pension bureau of the total number of original pensions granted under each president, not counting increases, etc.:

	No. Pensions.
Lincoln,	83,004
Johnson,	138,976
Grant, eight years,	128,085
Hayes, four years,	30,247
Garfield and Arthur, four years,	135,785
Cleveland, first four years,	207,224
Harrison, four years,	568,800
Cleveland, second four years,	168,745
McKinley, four years,	175,338

The Potato.

Please give me the history of the potato. I understand the plant is a native of Chili. If so, why is it considered an Irish plant, or, rather, the Irishman's chief staple of diet?"—R. W. S., Mardin, Pennsylvania.

The common potato is a native of Chili and Peru, but its use spread among the Indians of North America before the discovery of America. It is believed to have been taken to England by Sir John Hawkins in 1565; others ascribe its introduction to Sir Francis Drake, in 1586. Its general introduction into Great Britain dates from 1592. Its first culture in Ireland is referred to Sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country. It became very popular there, and the chief food of the peasants, hence it was misnamed the Irish potato by the ignorant. The name Irish is no longer used in connection with it.

Zodiacal Signs.

"Some of my neighbors go altogether by the twelve signs of the zodiac in weaning colts and castrating calves and pigs. Is there anything in those signs? Also, explain how they originated through your most valuable paper"—E. T., Lucerne, Kansas.

Away back in the dawn of recorded history, long before the time of Abraham, the people of Assyria mapped out the visible heavens, and named the star-groups from the fancied resemblance of each to some object. They also detected that the sun, in its apparent yearly path through the heavens, passed through certain star-groups in succession each year. They marked out this path, which we now call the ecliptic, with twelve star-groups, which was later called the zodiac. The masses of the people were densely ignorant, and therefore they were superstitious. So they attributed falsely certain powers to these twelve signs. It shows how really little the mass of the people have advanced in knowledge that there should be, at this day, people who believe in the old pagan superstitions of thousands of years ago. No person who is a Christian can believe in these relics of old heathen worship. Of course there is no truth in these beliefs, but the ignorant persons who still believe them are two narrowminded to accept this truth.

The White House.

"As I expect to go to Washington to the encampment, I would like to know whether they are repairing the White house? Will we be allowed to go through it? It will be a great disappointment to the old soldiers if we are not permitted to see the inside of the structure."—A. B. L., Flora, Ind.

The White house is undergoing extensive repairs. Hitherto it has been partly the private residence of the president, and partly an office for the transaction of the vast volume of executive business. Now a new building is being erected, to be devoted entirely to the executive offices. It will be connected with the White house, though a separate structure. The White house is being repaired and changed so that it may be devoted to residence uses. It was expected the alterations, etc., would all be made before the national encampment of the G. A. R. Whether this will be accomplished, we do not know. We have no doubt that visitors will be admitted to those portions of the building usually shown the public.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MILWAUKEE PEOPLE

Could Hardly Believe It. A Prominent Woman Saved From Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suppose a large number of people who read of my remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced it myself, I know that I should not.

MRS. SADIE E. KOCH.

"I suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and no human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could bring me relief.

"My attention was called to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I could not believe it myself, and felt sure it was only temporary, but blessed fact, I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best of health, and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, SADIE E. KOCH, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

Sunday Schools.

"When, where and by whom was the first Sunday school organized?"—T. M. S., Helenwood, Tenn.

Sunday schools were began in Gloucester, England, in July, 1780, by Robert Raikes, editor and proprietor of the Gloucester Journal. He gathered up the poor children of the town on Sundays that they might be taught to read and be given instruction in the primary truths of religion. The school was conducted by paid teachers. Mr. Raikes standing the expense.

St. Louis Exposition.

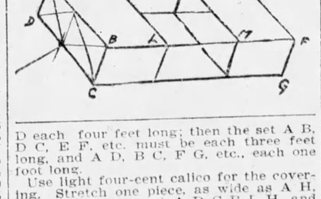
"When is the St. Louis exposition to be held?"—W. C., Coalton, O.

The Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis will be held in 1904, from May to November. It commemorates the centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France. The formal dedication of the grounds and buildings will take place on April 30, 1903, the centennial date of the purchase, the exposition will not open until one year later, because the time for preparation was too short to be ready for opening next year.

Box Kites.

"Will you kindly tell me how to make box or tailless kites?"—W. I., Iola, Kan.

Take very light sticks, and make the frame, as shown in the diagram. Whatever length you choose, make it three-fourths as wide; and make the height one-third of the width. That is, suppose you make the sticks A E, B F, C G and



D each four feet long; then the set A B, D C, E F, etc. must be each three feet long, and A D, B C, F G, etc., each one foot long.

Use light four-cent calico for the covering. Stretch one piece, as wide as A H, around the frame at A D C B L H, and another around at K M E F G, leaving the middle third, H K L M open. Paste the calico on the sticks with good flour paste. Attach the strings at the middle of the stick D C.

Liquor and Votes.

"Please give the Prohibitionist vote in the United States in 1900, and the amount of liquors consumed in the United States in the past two years."—J. M., Cutler, Ill.

The total popular vote for John G. Woolley, Prohibitionist candidate for President in 1900, was 208,833.

According to figures prepared by the American Grocer, the total cost to the consumer for alcoholic beverages for the year ending June 30, 1899, was $823,589,080. Probably the years 1900 and 1902 showed somewhat of an increase. You will be safe in calling it a billion dollars a year.

Iceland.

"Please inform me as to the physical and political conditions of Iceland and Greenland in the year 1000, A. D."—E. J. H., Hannibal Center, N. Y.

Iceland was discovered in A. D. 860 by Naddoddr, a Norwegian viking. The first permanent settlement was formed at Reykiavik in 874. The first Norse settlers were pagans. The oppression of Harold Harfager drove a large number of Norwegian chiefs and their families to Iceland. About 930 it became a republic, and so remained for 200 years. Christianity was named the national religion in A. D. 1000. As to the political conditions at that time, we can say but little. The island was governed as a pure democracy. An annual meeting of the bonders was held each midsummer on the plain of Thingvalla; this gathering was called the althing, and it made laws for the people. Says Baring-Gould: "The bishops were elected by the althing, and even the saints were canonized by popular acclamation."

Serum Treatment.

"Do you know of any preventive for scarlet fever or diphtheria—that is, anything that can be taken or used on the clothing as a disinfectant or preventive? If not, what is the best remedy for both?"—L. C. W., Russellville, Tenn.

There is no preventive treatment for either disease except cleanliness, sanitation, pure water, and keeping out of contact with those suffering from either disease. The antitoxin treatment for diphtheria gives the best results, and fewest deaths; but it can only be administered by an experienced physician. In fact, with either disease get a good physician at once, and do not fool with "household" remedies.

Disfranchising Negroes.

"If the states that have passed laws that disfranchise the colored citizens did not do it on account of race or color, which is a plain violation of the constitution of the United States, please explain what they did it for? And if they did pass the law on account of race or color, or if they did not, how are the interpreters of the constitution going to find it out unless they try it the operation or effect or enforcement of the law us evidence? Please explain."—W. A. C., Gustava, Tenn.

We are not holding a brief for the states which have disfranchised the negroes, by any means, nor do we care to waste space arguing the question. There is but one way to test the question whether the provisions of the constitutions adopted by the several southern states are a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. That is, by bringing suit in each state, and carrying the cases to the Supreme court of the United States. There is no other way of settling the question. For instance, in North Carolina, or Virginia, or any other such state, let some honest, decent negro, apply to register and to vote. He will be refused. Then let him bring suit. This will cost money, and all who are opposed to these amendments should contribute to raise a fund to prosecute the cases. The fact of the denial of the right to vote can be proved by reliable witnesses, who should be provided beforehand, and the case thus brought fully before the court.

There is no doubt that the intent of these constitutional amendments, or of restrictive statutes, is to get rid of the negro vote, or as much of it as possible; but the question on which the court must pass is not exactly that. To illustrate: The legislature of Mississippi some years ago passed a law restricting the provilege of voting to those who can read or understand the constitution. This was intended to disfranchise the negroes, the most of whom can not read; but it applies equally to illiterate whites. A case was taken to the United States Supreme court, which, in 1898, declared the law valid, and that it does not conflict with the national constitution.

The "grandfather clause" in the constitutions of North Carolina and other southern states does not disfranchise negroes in set terms. The constitution of North Carolina first requires that every person presenting himself for registration "shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language;" and that, before voting, his poll tax shall have been paid. There is no doubt these provisions are in accord with the federal constitution, and would be upheld by the Supreme court. The next section excepts certain persons from the educational test stated above. Those excepted are: All males who were, on January 1, 1867, entitled to vote under the laws of any state, and any lineal descendant of such person.

The point in this section is that on January 1, 1867, no negro was a citizen of any state, and not entitled to vote in any state. Citizenship was conferred on the negroes by the Fourteenth amendment, which was not adopted until 1868. Hence the question before the Supreme court, when a case comes before it, will be whether this exception of a class of persons is in violation of that clause of the constitution which declares that the right to vote shall not be denied nor abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Soldiers' Homes.

Editor Blade:—In answer to B. F. S., of Greenwood, O., in the Question Bureau of The Blade, I will say that there is also a National Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill., erected about three years ago.—C. L., Georgetown, Ill.

Curve of the Earth.

"If a person should go on an expanse of water, where the vision is unobstructed, should drive a stake into the bottom of the lake, make the stake perfectly plumb, and then secure a straight edge to this upright stake and make it perfectly level would the straight edge, if extended at both ends touch the water at a certain equal distance either side of the stake?"—G. F. S., Salem, Ore.

It would not. It would be further and further away from the surface of the water, which is curved like the outside of a ball.

Morganatic Marriages.

"Please give full information about morganatic mariages, legality of same and status of offspring."—L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.

A morganatic marriage is one between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not be entitled to possess or inherit the rank nor the possessions of the husband, the dowry, or "morning gife," taking their place. The word morganatic is from the German morgen, morning, which means "morning gift," or dowry. Marriages of this kind are not uncommon among the princely houses of Germany. Such unions are sometimes called "left-handed marriages," because during the ceremony, the groom links his left hand instead of his right, with the right hand of the bride. Such mariages are legal, of course, in countries which recognize them, and while the offspring are legitimate, they can not take title nor inherit the station nor rank of the father. Of course, in this country no such marriage can be contracted, because we do not recognize differences in rank. All men and women are equal before the law in the United States.

Leaning Towers.

"Please give a description and location of the leaning tower."—Reader, Bible Grove, Ill.

There are three leaning towers that are notable—one at Pisa and two at Bologna, both cities of Italy. The one at Pisa is the campanile, or bell-towor, of the cathedral. The term campanile is from the Italian word campana, a bell, and is applied to a bell tower which is a separate structure from the cathedral or church to which it belongs. The Pisa campanile was begun in 1174. It is 179 feet high, one cylindrical in form, and 50 feet in diameter. It leans about 13 feet from the perpendicular. This fault was manifest before its completion, and was guarded against by extra braces, and by placing the seven bells in the top, the largest of which weighs 7,000 pounds, so as to counteract by their weight the leaning of the tower. The Garisenda tower at Bologna is about 150 feet high, and leans 8 feet 6 inches. The Asinelli tower, in the same city, is 321 feet high, and leans 3 feet 6 inches. Leaning in each case was due to a sinking of the earth at one side under the weight of the tower.

First English Dictionary.

"When, where and by whom was the first dictionary published? Please give a brief sketch of the author's life."—W. S. Mahaffey, Pa.

The earliest dictionary known consists of a series of clay tablets, covered with cuneiform inscriptions, found among the ruins of a palace of Babylon, and which dates from the time of King Asshurbanipal, better known in history as Sardanapalus. But we suppose you mean the earliest dictionary of English. And right here let us say that one of the worries of the editor of the Bureau is that people will not be explicit, and write just what they really wish to know—which goes to prove what the editor has maintained for a long time, that many people do not comprehend the nicetics of language, and do not use it properly.

The first dictionaries in English were intended to facilitate the study of Latin, that being the language in which all important works were printed. But the first attempt to give a complete collection of English words was the Universal Etymological English Dictionary, by Nathan Bailey, published in 1726. The next, and far more important, was Johnson's Dictionary, which cost him eight years of arduous labor, which appeared in 1755. This work has come to be considered the first of modern English dictionaries.

Samuel Johnson was born in Lichfield, England, in 1709, died in London in 1784. From his birth he was afflicted with scrofula, which permanently disfigured his face, and injured both his sight and hearing. He went to Oxford university for three years, but was obliged to leave without taking his degree, on account of his poverty. He was assistant in a private school, and resorted to other occupations to make a living. He went to London in 1737, living there in poverty, and devoting himself to literary affairs. By 1744 he had made a name for himself. In 1747 he began the dictionary, and as the result of some eight years' work he received £1,575—about $7,875—out of which he had to pay six copyists and bear other incidental expenses. In 1759 appeared his most celebrated work, Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia. From 1770 to 1775 he produced several political pamphlets, the last of which was to controvert the position of the American colonists that taxation without representation is tyranny. In 1773 he made a tour of Scotland and the Hebrides. His last literary work, Lives of the Poets, appeared in four volumes, from 1779 to 1781.

Compass Variation.

Editor Blade—In your reply to W. J. C., Auburn, Ind., in regard to the variation of the compass, you seem to think the subject too technical to be of general interest, as some land owners took upon surveying as akin to water smelling. I submit the following: The lines of any correct survey can be retraced if a bearing between any two points on any line of the survey can be found and a correction, if necessary, given if all the other land marks are gone. Note the change of bearing as found between the two points, make the necessary correction, and start from the corner found, and run this line and measure from the corner the length as given in the deed and drive a stake; this will be the second corner. Find from the bearings on the deed the angle at this corner, and turn the same. This is best done by the limb, if the instrument has a limb for measuring angles independent of the needle. If not, turn the angle with the needle, and measure along this line the distance called for in the deed and drive a stake. This will be your third corner. Do the same at all the other corners until you arrive at the place of beginning. You will notice that all the lines except the first are formed from the angles; but if the first was not correctly located, neither will any of the rest be; but usually one line is sufficiently marked, and if so all the rest can be located by the angles between adjacent lines, as of course the angles do not change, and are used as the guide. But if your instrument has a variation vernier, the variation can be set off and the lines run at the bearings of the original survey.—J. E. F., Grantboro, Pa.

DENT'S Toothache GUM

A SWELL AFFAIR

Should be carried in the pocket. Stops the pain of an aching tooth instantly. Known and praised everywhere. Avoid useless imitations; get DENT'S; the original and only effective. All druggists, or by mail, 15 cents.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Lafayette's Grant.

"Please tell about the location and disposition of the land that was presented to Lafayette by this government. Did he accept the gift?"—R. C., Rock Cave, W. Va.

At the time of Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824, Congress, as a mark of recognition of his services during the Revolution, appropriated $200,000 as a gift, and also granted him a tract of land, "to be located on any unappropriated government lands." A very exhaustive search fails to find any record of his having located the land. Hence we suppose he never did so.

Meter in Hymns.

"Please explain fully the difference between long, short and common meter stanzas."—G. F. D., Kreamer, Pa.

Meter is a regular and systematic succession of accented and unaccented syllables in verse. In our English hymnology, the terms about which you inquire are applied to verse made up of iambic feet. An iambus is composed of two syllables, the first unaccented, the second accented; as a-light, re-ply, con-sign, etc.

Common meter verse has alternately eight and six syllables to the line—that is, four and three iambic feet—as:

Ac-cord' | ing to' | Thy prom' | ise, Lord,'
Thou giv' | est speech' | with grace.'

Long meter verse has eight syllables to each line; as

Praise God' | from whom' | all bless' | ings flow;
Praise Him,' | all crea' | tures here' | below.

Short meter verse has two lines of six syllables, followed by another of eight, and then by another of six. Observe, however, that these terms are not used unless the verse is iambic.

A Quotation.

"Will you please give the name of the author of the quotation, 'All is not gold that glitters.' Please give the name and the correct quotation."—H. E. M., Killbuck, O.

The quotation reads "glisters," not "glitters." You will find it in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, act 2, scene 7: "All that glisters is not gold." Very probably the saying, or something like it, is far older than Shakespeare.

The 13-Cent Stamp.

Please tell me what the new 13-cent stamp is to be used for, and describe the design.—A., Santa Fe, N. M.

Of course the 13-cent stamp will be available for any kind of mail matter, but will probably be very little used in the domestic service. It is intended especially for registered letters going abroad. Its denomination covering both the postage and registration fee, upon a letter weighing not more than half an ounce, anywhere within the limits of the international postal union, which includes about all the civilized countries and organized governments in the world. This stamp has been issued as soon as the die proofs are approved by the Postmaster General. It will go to the uttermost parts of the earth and carry to many people of many climes a new demonstration of the art in which American engravers have become famous. It will be one of the finest specimens of designing and engraving ever issued by the Postoffice Department. Its center will show the head of Benjamin Harrison, and the surrounding work and lettering will be extremely artistic.

Blue Laws.

M. J. W., Hazel Green, Wis.: There is nothing generally known by the name of the "blue laws of England." The term may have been applied by some writer to characterize the laws, under Puritan rule in England, when Cromwell was lord protector, but we do not recall noting it. The term "blue laws" was applied to an imaginary code of laws, said to be in force in Connecticut in colonial days, but there never was such a code in existence. Nowadays the term "blue laws" is applied to such laws as relate to matters now usually left to the private conscience of individual—such as the laws that used to be in force a century or two ago, enforcing attendance in church worship, forbidding smoking in the streets, prohibiting theatres and the like.

Mind Reading.

J. M., Topeka, Ind.: There is a difference of opinion, of cause, as to the true explanation of the phenomena called mind reading. In most cases, the whole thing is a fake, as the chance for fraud is great. There may be such a thing as transmission from one mind to another; but of what value is it to the world? Attempts to investigate psychic phenomena are extremely disappointing, even when conducted by men of the highest scientific knowledge, and it is a waste of time for others.

Chicago Drainage Canal.

"Will you kindly tell me if the Chicago Drainage canal is in operation now, and whether it is considered a practical success? Also did it make any perceptible difference in the level of the lakes?"—B. A., Pleasant Lake, Mass.

Yes; the Chicago drainage canal has been in operation for a couple of years. It is a success in purifying the waters of the Chicago river. Its flow has made no perceptible difference in the lake level.

Ink Stains.

"Please give me, through your excellent paper, a recipe for removing ink stains from paper without soiling the paper."—W. A. G., Ridgedale, W. Va.

A solution of oxalic acid in water will remove most ink stains. The place should be well washed with water after the stain disappears.

Caesar's Bridge.

"Where is Caesar's bridge, what stream does it cross, how old is it and what is its length?"—O. C. M., St. Joe, Mo.

There is no existing structure known as Caesar's bridge. Caesar, in one of his expeditions, built a trestle bridge across the Rhine, in order to move his army across. It was built on piles driven into the bottom of the stream. The work was done by his soldiers in ten days. This was in the year B. C. 55. In his commentaries, Caesar describes the method of construction. We do not know how nor when it was destroyed. A few years ago, in making improvements, some of the old piles were drawn from the mud of the Rhine, where they had been driven nearly 2,000 years ago.

Miscellaneous.

R. O., Abilene, Kan.: Sorry, but we can not.

W. F., Kane, Pa.: We do not know, nor does anyone else.

A. B. W., Van Wert, Ia.: We never heard of it—don't know what it is.

D. P., Greenville, Ia.: We never even heard of either the book or its author.

J. O. P., Fisher, Ark.: The coin appears to be an English copper penny of the reign of George III.

W. M. S., Lee's Springs, Tenn.: That is a matter which must be decided by the teachers and the church.

O. A. T., Fairfield, O.: There are many books containing old war songs, in which we presume it could be found.

M. L., Mendon, Mich.: Thanks for the offer, but we do not care to have them, as we would not likely use them.

J. G., Todd, N. C.: Twelve months are a year for a soldier, as well as for everybody else. What does your question mean?

Subscriber, Sprout, Okla.: Address your letter to "Comanding Officer Company M, —th U. S. Infantry, Manila, Philippine Islands."

W. H. W., Chesaning, Mich.: After a volunteer is discharged from the army, he cannot be brought before a military court for any offense whatever.

J. G. B., Murfreesboro, Tenn.: The word "purge" means to cleanse, and the phrase in Hebrews 1. 3, means the same as "he cleansed us from our sins."

J. A. S., W. Va.: The only way is to go and examine the land for yourself. Sho li we ask for information, the most of the replies would be from land agents, and lience unreliable.

J. S., Lowell, Ill.: There is no election for governor of Ohio this year. The vote for secretary of state since 1892 was printed in the Bureau of July 31, and will not be reprinted for anyone.

J. B. R., Redlands, Cal.: The reference to "articles which have an uniform value" means such articles as do not vary much, if at all, in value from year to year—as shoes of a certain quality, diamonds, etc.

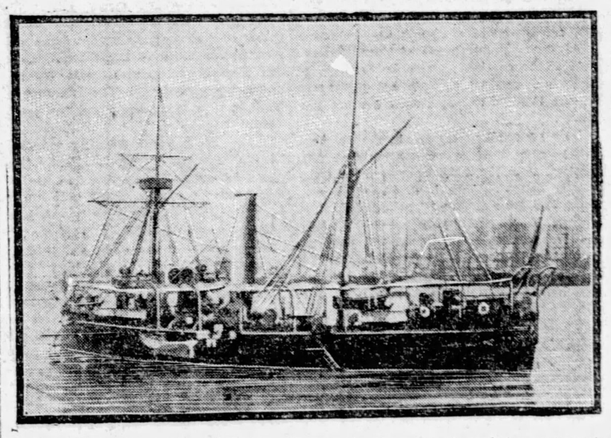
A. C. B., Cush Creek, Pa.: As to Jacob's contestant in wrestling, no one knows anything more than the Scripture passage tells. All else is mere guess work. The same is true of the two witnesses in Revelation.

L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.: We do not know. Write to the editor of some paper at the county seat. You can get the names of the papers in a newspaper directory, which any editor will allow you to refer to.

A. B. R., Welchton, La.: The first cargo of negro slaves from Africa was brought to Jamestown, Va., by a Dutch vessel, in 1619. At that time, Jamestown was the only English colony in America, and no political issue of the present day was thought of.

J. A. L., Rogers, Ark.: We don't know whether the firm is still in existence or not. Why not write a letter of inquiry, addressed to them, and put a "return request" on the envelope? Then if the firm has gone out of existence, the letter will be returned to you.

CAPTURED SPANISH WAR SHIP TO BE PUT IN COMMISSION



Washington, Sept. 29.—The Isla de Luzon, one of the Spanish fleet captured by Americans at Santiago, has been completely restored and brought up-to-date, and will be put into commission in the United States navy next month.

A SOUTHERN JUDITH.

The (Union) general reminded me that there was but one house which he could count upon where I might find shelter before I reached the southern lines. In this house, once the finest in the country, I should find a woman as beautiful as Judith, and as fierce. He declared that she had been a thorn in his side for many months. Driven almost to madness by the depredations of his soldiers, her husband and all the confederate lines, her cattle and horses stolen or mutilated, she waged war upon her enemies with relentless fury. Leading his men into ambuscades, she would betray them to the southern scouts, and, while the fight-ing went on, would sit upon her horse and pick off his men with her pistol. She had been summoned to his camp to answer these charges, but always defied him, bidding him "come and fetch her." In vain he tried to appease her. * * * parted with him at these, the last friends of "the other side," and though I invited the general to come to Richmond, and he promised to do so, he never got so far!

* * *

Crossing over mountains and fording streams, we reached at last the inhospitable mansion at which the general had recommended me to knock so loudly. In answer to our summons, appeared a tall, dark woman, with Indian features and eyes like black hail; behind whom peeped a fair girl in contrast to our virago. The latter, without waiting for us to speak, waved us off with a most imperious gesture. "Go on," she said; "this is no place for you. You have done me harm enough. There is nothing more for you to steal."

Leaning from the ambulance, I implored her to take me in for the night. Half dead with cold and fatigue, I could go no further. I assured her that I was a southern woman trying to get to my family, of whom I had had no news in six long months. "You are in very bad company for a southern woman," she rejoined, "but as you are a woman, I will let you come in, but these men shall not enter my door."

After explaining that this was a flag of truce, and that if they abandoned me I could never get on, as she had neither horse nor wagon to give me, she consented to admit the two officers and to allow the men to sleep in an outhouse. By a blazing fire she told me the story of her suffering, gave me a good supper and bed, and next morning I took my last taste of real coffee for many a long day. But the officers did not find the coffee so good, as the pretty blonde daughter vented her spite upon them by withholding the sugar, and they were too much afraid of her to ask for it.—Emily V. Mason, in the September Atlantic.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 50 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

AS TO DISTANCE.

Weary Willie (on the track)—Say, pard, kin youse tell me how fur it is t' th' next station?

Busted Actor—Sure. It's just 287,349 crossties and a big ditch.

Passes the Quarrel On.

Harper's Bazar.

"I've been two weeks trying to coax my husband to give me $50 to buy a new dress," complained Mrs. Gazzam to Mrs. Wiffles.

"I never do that."

"What do you do?"

"I have my new dress charged, and leave my husband to fight it out with the collector."

Now.

Truly the prominent woman's husband is to be pitied, but fortunately for most married men who play second fiddle, the orchestras to which they belong give but few public performances.—Chicago News.

The Mantle of Jefferson.

Probably Mr. Bryan can prove that Thomas Jefferson was the original $2,500 mantelpiecer.—Denver Republican.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for October 12. Crossing the Jordan. Josh iii:9 to iv:7. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of religious education.

THE CONTEST.—The days that elapsed after God's command to Joshua, studied last week, were given to preparation. Reuben, Gad and half tribe of Manasseh, whose possession lay east of the Jordan, were instructed to cross the river and help their brethren and then return. Two spies went sent to Jericho to learn the condition of the city and of the surrounding country. On their return all were greatly encouraged by the report that the inhabitants were fearful, an indication that God favored Israel and that the conquest might be easily accomplished. Breaking camp at Shittem, Israel approached the river and there rested over the night, prepared to resume the forward movement. The whole assembly engaged in religious exercises, reconsecrating the people to God, and finally the Lord delivered a parting message to Joshua (verses 7 and 8), promising help and giving specific directions all designed to secure success.

THE PLEDGE (verses 9 and 10).—The first five verses of our lesson contain Joshua's address to the people in two sections. He invited all to assemble about him and hear what he had said to him and then pledged the presence of God as they entered Canaan, declaring that He would drive out the seven nations then inhabiting the land (Ex. xxxiii:2). This was a reiteration of what had been a pronouncement times. At that particular moment it was a most welcome message, the ground of faith to all. It was highly important that this expedition should be undertaken in a right spirit. Every man must learn to look to God for help from on high. Then the religious life of the nation would be quickened, and the purpose of God would be promoted—to raise up a people for himself to be used by him in the accomplishment for far-reaching designs among the peoples of all after ages. It was a sublime exhibition of confidence when Joshua made this pledge and it was accepted by the Israel.

THE METHOD (verses 11, 12, 13).—The remainder of Joshua's address was occupied with an account of the method of crossing the Jordan. This was to be orderly, so arranged as still further to express the faith of the people in God and cultivate their feeling of dependence. There were three features, each important in its way—the ark of the covenant would go first in the Jordan, borne by the priests (verse 6). That signified divine precedence and leadership. Surely the people would not fear to follow the ark, which contained the edicts of the nation. Second—As soon as the feet of the priest would rest in Jordan the waters would be divided and a highway would be prepared for all to pass over to the other side. This would be a miracle like that which enabled Israel to cross the Red sea on leaving Egypt (Ex. xiv:21), a proof of God's presence. Third—Twelve men, one from each tribe, should be selected to witness and afterward to testify to these occurrences. This method of procedure virtually placed the entire expedition under the direction of Jehovah, so that Israel might forever after know that God led them into the land.

THE PASSAGE (verses 14, 15, 16).—The march of Joshua ended. The rest of this third chapter is history, a record of what actually transpired. The precise method, as before outlined, was followed and the results were as predicted. First came the priests bearing the ark of the covenant, and behind them, at a prescribed distance, were the people (Josh. iii:4). The intervening space gave emphasis to the promise of presence and guidance. When the priests dipped their feet in the waters of Jordan an invisible power stayed their forward progress, the waters coming down from the sea of Galilee, stood and rose up, being increased by the flood from above, and spread out over the surrounding country, while the waters below continued their course to the Dead sea (Gen. xiv:3). There was thus opened up a passageway from bank to bank along which the hosts might march, three millions into their promised possessions. Without human wisdom or power all this was accomplished. The prediction of Joshua and the promise of Jehovah were fulfilled. It must have been with much exhilaration that the throng pressed forward into the prepared pathway, all doubt and fear dismissed.

THE DEFENSE (verse 17). On reaching the middle of Jordan the priests stood still, holding the ark of the covenant. On their right hand were the upheaved waters, a wall keeping back the floods. On their left was the open bed of the river spreading away toward the south. Before them was Canaan, and behind them was Moab. Pressing onward on either side were the men, women and children, cattle and other possessions of Israel. And there the priests remained until all had gone over. This was the mode of defense. An object lesson was presented to every soul. It was God who protected His people while they hastened with fearful step toward the land of their hopes (Psalm xxiii:4). His mighty hand interposed so that the floods did not overwhelm them. The spectacle ought to have made a powerful and lasting impression upon every mind. Thenceforward that ark ought to have been cherished as the one most sacred thing, and with feelings of veneration and thanksgiving every eye ought to have turned toward the place where the sacred symbol was deposited (Josh viii:3). What wonder that this ark was carried with confidence into battle!

THE TWELVE (verses 1 and 2).—The trival lies entered largely into Biblical history. Beginning with the sons of Jacob, who were blessed by their father at the time of his death (Gen. xlix:3-28), the families were kept distinct all through the sojourn in Egypt and the exodus and wanderings. They were planted in Canaan as a sacred confederacy, united but ever separate. They made possible in the national life traits of character and forms of achievement which otherwise would never have been attained. Even the Christian church, the new Israel, was built on the idea, there being twelve apostles (Matt. x:1), on whom rested the foundations of the kingdom (Eph. ii:20). In the passage of the Jordan the tribes were also recognized. One man of the common people was selected out of each tribe to be the last that should cross the river. It is supposed that the twelve stood about the priests who bore the ark, witnessing all the events of the day, and then that they retired to express to all their neighbors and children the sense of profound gratitude that filled their hearts.

THE STONES (verses 3, 4, 5).—These twelve men did not leave the bed of the Jordan empty handed. With the true spirit of conquerors they marched after the ark, each bearing upon his shoulder a huge boulder taken out of the place where the feet of the priests had rested. This was done at the command of Joshua, who must have received the order from God, for it was after the method by which the crossing was effected, the real design in the appointment of the twelve men (Josh. iii:12). Twelve stones, 12 men, 12 priests' sons (Gen. xvii:20), there were 12 wells of water at Elim (Ex. xv:27), and 12 bowls and 12 spoons were devoted to the altar (Numb. vii:84). Solomon had 12 officers over Israel (1 Kings iv:7), Elisha plowed with 12 yoke of oxen (1 Kings xix:19), 12 goats were a complete sin offering (Ezra. viii:35), there are 12 gates in the new Jerusalem (Rev. xxi:12).

THE MONUMENT (verses 6 and 7).—These stones from the bed of Jordan were carried to Gilgal (Josh. iv:20), a place in the valley near Jericho, the site of the first camp of the Israelites in Canaan. There they were builded together in a heap, a kind of rude monument, designed to commemorate the passage over the river. In like manner it was customary, and it is to this day in all parts of the east, to erect some symbolic structure that shall tell to posterity the important events of the past. Jacob directed his brethren to gather stones (Gen. xxxi:46), in testimony of the reconciliation between him and Laban, his father-in-law. It was a common custom in the east to signal should a memorial to all after generations. The children, on asking their origin and significance, should be informed. In this way this wonderful deed should be kept in memory, transmitted from father to son from century to century through all the future years, awakening the spirit of reverence and gratitude.

THE REFLECTIONS.—Let the student sit down by himself in a quiet place and suffer the whole lesson to pass slowly through the mind, and let each point be held in studious contemplation. Among other reflections these will doubtless occur: 1. Those who would bring great things to pass must rise early and assemble themselves with all Israel for the journey toward the land of their hopes (Psalm xxiii:4). His mighty hand interposed so that the floods did not overwhelm them. The spectacle ought to have made a powerful and lasting impression upon every mind. Thenceforward that ark ought to have been cherished as the one most sacred thing, and with feelings of veneration and thanksgiving every eye ought to have turned toward the place where the sacred symbol was deposited (Josh viii:3). What wonder that this ark was carried with confidence into battle!

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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BE SURE TO READ THE BLADE'S NEXT ISSUE.

We are glad that the author's desire to revise once more the earlier chapters of our new serial compels us to postpone its beginning until next week, because the indications are that we will receive a very large number of new subscribers within the first ten days of October, and we wish them all to have the story from the beginning.

By the way, this suggests to us us that our friends can not do The Blade a more kindly act than to call the attention of their friends to its many excellencies as a family newspaper, and to ask them to subscribe. You will also be doing good to your neighbor, for we feel that to read The Blade for a year will do good in many ways to anyman and any family. Besides, they will get enough valuable information out of it, in the direct line of business, to save to themselves much more than the trifling sum a subscription costs.

Will our friends bear it in mind, and do what they can to increase the circulation of what hundreds of letters within the past few weeks have called "the good old Blade?"

JOHNSON'S TAX-DODGING.

The auditor of Cuyahoga county, a couple of years ago, added largely to the valuations returned by Tom L. Johnson for taxation. The total of additional tax thus assessed against that gentleman, from 1894 down, is over $433,000. The payment of this is resisted by Johnson, who obtained an injunction from the United States circuit court, and the case is pending trial.

The actual returns for taxation made by Mr. Johnson for those years give ample evidence that the auditor was right in making the increase. Johnson sold his Lorain steel plant for $7,000,000, but that sum, nor any portion of it, apparently, is not returned. It cost him $125,000 to purchase and equip his campaign circus, and it takes $2,500 a week to run it. That he is a man of wealth is known to all. Stocks and bonds, which are the main portion of his holdings, are personal property, and as such should be returned for taxation. But this is not done. Here are his returns of personal property in Cuyahoga county:

In 1894, $7,200 returned by Mr. Johnson.
In 1895, none.
In 1896, $10,800 returned by Mr. Johnson.
In 1897, $9,600 returned by Mr. Johnson.
In 1898, $6,300 returned by Mr. Johnson.
In 1899, none.
In 1900, $7,200 returned by Mr. Johnson. Sworn to.
In 1901, $13,900 returned by Mr. Johnson.
In 1902, $13,980 returned by Mr. Johnson. Sworn to.

No real estate apears in name of Tom L. Johnson.

The oath made to returns in 1902 reads in part: "I, Tom L. Johnson, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement contains, as it actually existed on the day preceding the second Monday of April, 1902, a true account of all taxable property, moneys, credits and investments owned or controlled by me." Here follows the usual form. The return is personally subscribed by Mr. Johnson and by him sworn to before J. C. Relber, assessor, June 3, 1902.

The Cincinnati Times-Star obtained the above from the official records of Cuyahoga county, and it shows how much sincerity there is in Johnson's cry for "just" taxation.

BASED ON JUSTICE WAITE'S DECISION.

Although Chief Justice M. R. Waite has been dead for many years his works yet live.

Saturday a suit was filed in the supreme court of Massachusetts by citizens of Boston asking for the appointment of a receiver for the corporations controlling the coal roads and the anthracite coal mines.

The suit is based upon a decision rendered a number of years ago by Chief Justice Waite in the Chicago elevator case in which that eminent jurist held that inasmuch as the public had an interest in the management the elevators should, in a measure, be controlled by the public.

The question is if this decision will apply to the companies operating the coal roads and coal mines. These roads and mines are not idle because the corporations will it so, but because the union miners will not work, neither will they permit the mines and roads to be operated by non-union workmen.

It is well, though, to test the question in the courts. It has been discussed by attorneys all over the country, and while opinions clash the proper thing is to have a decision from the highest judicial tribunal.

Senator Hanna is happy in his phrases. At the Republican state convention last May, he gave the crisp advice to Ohio voters to "Keep on letting well enough alone." This was excellent, and followed logically his counsel of 1901, to "let well enough alone." At the Akron meeting he repeated his advice, but compressed it into two words: "Stand pat." It would be impossible to get more meaning into so short a phrase.

The postoffice department will come within a million dollars of paying its expenses this year, notwithstanding the heavy cost of the extensions of rural free delivery service. The latter is increasing the amount of mail matter sent, and hence increases the receipts.

Why does not Tom Johnson abolish the office of county auditor?

ROOSEVELT ON THE TARIFF.

The address of President Roosevelt at Logansport was the first that he devoted to the question of the tariff. His intention was to deliver it at Milwaukee, but the necessity of abandoning his tour compelled him to make it public at the Indiana city. But the point of delivery is of no consequence. It will be eagerly read and widely discussed, because of its inherent importance.

So far as we can recall, this is the first time that a political leader has advanced with emphasis the self-evident truth that the rates of duty on the some 4,000 different articles enumerated in the tariff schedules need revision from time to time to adapt them to the inevitable changes in business conditions and industrial methods. Mr. Roosevelt clearly states the difference between the principle of protection—a national policy now supported by a large majority of the American people—and the application of the principle in fixing the rate of duty upon a given product or class of products. He points out the danger of agitation for, or the accomplishment of, the overthrow of a tariff policy.

The evil of the Democratic attitude in the past has been that it aimed at the destruction of the protective principle, and the substitution of what is commonly called the English free trade policy. So long as the business and industrial interests of the nation were confronted by the possibility of such disaster, prosperity and progress were impossible; and when the mistaken Democratic policy prevailed at the Presidential and congressional elections of 1892, the certainty of tariff change brought on a panic and business depression which lasted until the return of the Republican party to power.

The President's plan, briefly stated, is to consider the protective policy as a settled principle, and to revise or amend the various rates of duty as shall be best for the country, without making war upon protection itself. As to the manner of accomplishing this, the President said:

There are two or three different methods by which it will be possible to provide such readjustment without any shock to the business world.

My personal preference would be for action which should be taken only after preliminary inquiry by, and upon the findings of a body of experts of such high character and ability, that they could be trusted to deal with the subject purely from the standpoint of business and industrial needs; but, of course, Congress would have to determine for itself the exact method to be followed. The Executive has at its command the means for gathering most of the necessary data, and can act whenever it is the desire of Congress that it should act.

That machinery for turning out the policy above outlined could be devised, I am very certain, if only our people will make up their minds that the health of the community will be subserved by treating the whole question primarily from the standpoint of the business interests of the entire country, rather than from the standpoint of the fancied interests of any group of politicians.

It may be assumed that the more reckless and demagogic of the Democratic leaders and newspapers will endeavor to mislead the people as to the President's real position. They will declare that he is in favor of "tariff revision" of the Democratic brand, which is utterly untrue. The Democratic policy spells ruin; the President's, continued prosperity.

ALGER ENDORSED.

The Michigan Republican convention emphatically endorsed Gen. Russell A. Alger for United States senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McMillan. The Republicans of the whole country will generally applaud this action. Gen. Alger is one of the most distinguished men in Michigan. He earned distinction in the civil war, has been twice governor of the state, and was the first secretary of war in the McKinley cabinet. Probably he is as well equipped for the position of senator as any man in Michigan.

There is, too, an element of justice and reparation to General Alger in this endorsement. He left the cabinet under fire, the victim of a popular delusion, created by the wild and reckless charges of the yellow press. It is a fact that the machinery of the war department, on a peace footing for a third of a century, proved inadequate to meet promptly the enormous work involved, not only in concentrating the entire regular army within striking distance of Cuba, but the much vaster work of mobilizing a huge volunteer army, which sprang into being in almost a day, and which had to be equipped, armed, and drilled in great camps of instruction. But this was not the fault of Secretary Alger, nor of the President, but simply because, first, the task was too vast for promptitude, and, second, that the organization of the war department was and is faulty. Congress has disregarded the lesson taught by the events of 1898, and were we again called to prepare for war, the system would again break down.

The "embalmed beef" episode, of which the yellow journals made so much, is hardly worth serious consideration. The simple truth is, that an experiment was tried of using preserved beef in the army. While it would probably have proved a success in a cooler climate, it was a failure in the heat of a semi-tropical summer. The efforts of the sensation-mongers to fasten upon Secretary Alger a charge of corrupt collusion in connection with these matters, failed ignominiously. He did not leave the cabinet in disgrace, nor under a cloud, but simply because that step would render smoother the path of President McKinley. The Republicans of his state have done but justice to him in endorsing him for the senate.

JOHNSON ON SINGLE TAX.

In his speech at Lima on Tuesday last, Tom Johnson said: "The doctrines of Henry George are the moving spirit of whatever I do, whether as mayor of Cleveland, or in this tent, or in any other field of activity."

The single tax proposition was Mr. George's hobby. He declared that all property in land is robbery; that the land should be taxed to its full rental value, excluding the buildings upon it. This would mean the virtual confiscation of every acre of farm land, every residence lot; for what would land be worth as an investment if its owner had to pay tax each year equal to what the land would rent for?

Fifty-two per cent. of the families of Ohio live in homes owned by themselves. Are the heads of those families willing to vote for a ticket headed by Rev. Herbert Bigelow, who is Johnson's lieutenant in the single tax crusade? Do they feel like supporting men who demand a taxation policy which would virtually confiscate their farms and homes?

Kansas has a tremendous corn crop, but that cereal is too valuable to use for fuel even with the price of coal soaring upwards.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Despite the assurances given by the physicians of President Roosevelt as to the condition of the abscess after the operation at Indianapolis, a second operation was performed Sunday afternoon, which is accompanied by similar roseate statements as to a speedy and complete recovery It now appears that the bone under the original bruise is slightly affected—a fect which was not discovered at the time of the operation a week previous.

The probability seems, therefore, that the process of recovery will be more protracted than it would have been had the fleshy tissues alone been involved, and that the President will be compelled to forego all bodily activities for a considerable time. However, his physical condition is good, and there seems no reason to doubt the assurances made since the second operation that there is no danger of blood poisoning, and that confinement to an easy chair will be the most irksome part of the process of recovery to the strenuously active Chief Magistrate.

ROOSEVELT THE LEADER..

The President's tour is abandoned. An injury received in the Pittsfield accident developed into an abscess, requiring surgical treatment, which in turn needs a period of absolute rest. Fortunately no complications exist, and there is little ground for apprehension as to the outcome.

Thus, within three weeks, the American people have experienced two waves of uneasiness regarding the welfare of the nation's chief executive. It is with a sense of relief that they now learn of the definite abandonment of his speaking tour. The universal hope is that he will consent to remain at home, and discuss national affairs before visiting delegations, or in some similar manner, without any risk of accidents from travel.

The past month has demonstrated that the American people not only admire Mr. Roosevelt, but have confidence in him. Wherever he went on his widely-extended itinerary, he was greeted with enthusiasm by enormous throngs of his fellow citizens, and his strong, frank utterances received with applause. The fact is apparent that, within the year since the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency devolved upon him, he has achieved a leadership such as no other American, probably, ever secured within so short a time.

Many careful, conservative men feared the unknown future when a young and untried man was suddenly elevated to the highest position in the nation. They were apprehensive of his youthful impetuosity, his disregard of red tape, his scorn of political precedent. They feared that somehow the dignity of his great office would suffer; that the people would look askance at the Rough Rider career which they feared would mark his incumbency. To use a homely saying, they dreaded that in office Mr. Roosevelt would prove a bull in a china shop.

It has taken but a twelvemonth to demonstrate that all their fears were baseless. The people accepted Mr. Roosevelt for what he really is. They admire his perfect frankness with which he makes known his views and policies; they have confidence in the sincerity of his patriotism, the loftiness of his purposes. They are sure that he will never make the good of the whole people subservient to party necessity, and that he believes he can best serve his party by serving the people. Roosevelt has caught the imagination of the masses; he has earned their support. He took the helm of state at a critical moment, but the nation has gone forward in its appointed course under his fearless, bold, yet wise guidance. The next generation will look back and clearly realize what we of the present dimly apprehead—that Roosevelt's Presidency began a new era in our national history.

GOOSE ISLAND.

The disputed possession of Goose Island is about to become the cause for invoking the Monroe Doctrine on behalf of Venezuela as against Great Britain, as it was invoked in 1895 in a boundary dispute between the same nations.

Look at a map of South America, and note the many months of the mighty Orinoco river, forming a huge delta on the northeastern coast of Venezuela. Off this delta lies Trinidad, a large island belonging to Great Britain. Between it and the mainland is the Gulf of Paria. The channel between the northwest point of Trinidad and a Venezuelan peninsula is known to sailors as the Dragon's Mouth, and it is the entrance for vessels bound to the northern and north western mouths of the Orinoco. Thus it is strategically important.

Right in the middle of this channel lies a small island, so insignificant as not to be marked on the maps in school geographies. This is Patos island—and Patos is the Spanish word for Goose. Its ownership has been disputed for a long time between Venezuela and Great Britain.

A short time ago, the British governor of Trinidad, because inhabitants of Goose Island had been shot, or their lives endangered, by one or the other parties to the civil war now raging in Venezuela, ordered the British flag to be hoisted over the island. The local Venezuelan officials protested. The British claim is that the island is part of Trinidad. The Venezuelans declare it is theirs. The outcome will probably be a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the return to their homes of the Venezuelan minister at London and the British minister at Caracas.

When the revolution in Venezuela is ended, and no matter which party is victorious, it is altogether probable that an appeal will be made to the United States to intervene for the protection of Goose Island as part of Venezuela. Its area is insignificant, and it would hardly be worth troubling about, were it not because of its strategic value. If such a request comes to us, it is hard to see how this government can avoid acceding to it, and doing as Mr. Cleveland did in 1895, when he asked Great Britain to arbitrate the disputed boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The present is a golden opportunity for inventors and manufacturers of heating and cooking apparatus using oil fuel. The shortage of hard coal opens a vast field, and its high cost will force people to use oil, if it can be effectively and cheaply done.

There is a scraping together of money to move the enormous crops which the farmers of the country have harvested. Prosperity is so great that at times it presents puzzling problems.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

In his speech at Akron, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Republican campaign in Ohio, the senior senator devoted himself entirely to national issues. Evidently he thinks that there is no local issue in Ohio of any real importance and that the actual issue is the general one between the Republican and the Democratic parties. In this he is undoubtedly correct. The Democrats of Ohio in this campaign stand for nothing except opposition to the Republican party. As Senator Foraker points out in his opening paragraphs, two years ago they supported Bryan and his fads, last year they abandoned and opposed both, and this year they renew allegiance thereto. As Mr. Whitney says, "they have neither a man to lead nor principles to espouse."

Senator Foraker contrasts the attitude and lack of sound policy of the Democratic party in the United States with the policies and performance of the Republican party. The Democratic party is always theoretical. Its visionary principles cannot stand the tests of time and experience. Its assertions are always negatived by the event, and it always has to explain why it was wrong, or take refuge in silence. It seeks votes persistently, but fails to show why it should receive them, for it justifies no man's confidence or support. No stronger word-picture of the contrast between the visionary fallacies characteristic of Democratic theories and the soundness of Republican principles as shown by their successful working out, has been given than that of Senator Foraker.

His discussion of strikes and trusts is broad and statesmanlike. His views appeal to the judgment of all intelligent men. And all such will agree with him that neither is properly a party question, nor should any attempt be made to force them as political issues. The senator believes that trusts must be controlled, that they may be prevented from using the power which naturally comes through combination to the detriment of the consumer, the producer of raw materials, or of labor. He strongly opposes the proposition that the remedy for trusts is to put the articles manufactured by a trust on the free list. Using the United States Steel corporation as an example, he shows how that remedy would work. It is a mighty combination, but it does not control one-half the steel industry of the country. To put steel products on the free list would be to strike as severe a blow at its competitors as it itself. In the struggle for existence against foreign importations, it is clear the weaker and smaller concerns would go to the wall first, leaving the steel trust with no competition at home. And that result is not what is desired by any man of sense. The remedy must be one that will not punish the innocent, but the guilty.

The senator takes the proper ground when he declares that the principle of protection must be preserved, but that this does not mean that tariff schedules shall never be changed. As the conditions of industry and business change, corresponding changes should be made in the rates of duty on such articles as are affected by these changes; but the rate should always be protective. It may be necessary to reduce them on one article, or series of products, and to raise them on another; they should not be unnecessarily high, neither should they be so low as to endanger the American wage-rate—for, after all, the question of a protective tariff is a question of paying labor a fair reward. It is a matter of wages.

Mr. Foraker believes in reciprocity, and declares his conviction that, either by treaty or by Congressional action, proper relief will be given to our wards, the people of Cuba. His discussion of the Philippines, and of the matter of national expansion, is patriotic, wise and statesmanlike. He pays high tribute to President Roosevelt, and shows that the real issue in the elections this year is the return of a Republican majority to the next House of Representatives, that the President may be supported in carrying out the policies of the Republican party. "It is the duty of the Republicans of Ohio to see that there is no Democratic gain in the Congressional delegation from this state," are his closing words, and in them he gave the true keynote of the Republican campaign.

AN ANTIQUATED SYSTEM.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw does not believe in red tape, nor does he favor the retention of antiquated and cumbrous business methods in the conduct of the nation's financial affairs. It is said that he will, in his annual report, recommend to congress some radical but needed changes in treasury methods. The most important of these is doing away with what is called the "sub-treasury" system.

The latter dates back to the days of President Polk, in 1846, and it was the outcome of the fight of President Andrew Jackson against the United States bank. The latter failed to obtain a renewal of its charter, and went out of business. The government funds, which had been deposited in that institution, were for several years managed at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, who generally deposited the money in state banks. In 1846 the sub-treasury act was passed, and is still in force. Under it the government keeps its money in the treasury at Washington and in the various sub-treasuries.

But this is the worst possible plan for the business of the country, for it locks up in the treasury vaults the money needed in trade and commerce. The available cash balance now stands at about $219,000,000. This money earns no interest, while its withdrawal from circulation is a disturbing factor to business.

This antiquated plan should be abolished, and the treasury surplus should be loaned to banks, with proper security, and the government should obtain interest for its use. Mr. Shaw can do the business world no greater service than to recommend the change, and to back it up by arguments so lucid and convincing that congress will speedily abolish the antiquated and outworn system now in vogue.

Representative Cushman, of the state of Washington, in his speech before the state convention, threw off a verbal impressionist sketch of the Democratic party which can hardly be excelled. Here it is: "Democracy, a noun, singular in form, conglomerate as to person, neuter in gender, never in the nominative, seldom in the possessive, and always in the objective case."

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Money Outlook.

The offer of the secretary of the treasury to make further advance payments of interest on the government bonds will receive general commendation. He has done everything he can to relieve the stringency in the market, and the banks must now look elsewhere than to the government for currency. There are $15,600,000 or $20,000 000 of European securities in the United States still available to secure European gold. This should be enough to tide the market over until the crops are moved. The great financial interests are united in the effort to permit nothing to disturb the financial equilibrium of the country. Mr. Shaw is prepared to co-operate with them for the benefit of the entire country.

Roosevelt's Speeches.

In his addresses in the west President Roosevelt indicated clearly his disposition to have the discussion of the tariff question dissociated from that regarding the treatment of trusts. Especially significant in this direction was his speech at Cincinnati, in which he took the position that the evils connected with trusts cannot be remedied by any changes in the country's tariff laws. Such changes, he said, could have little appreciable effect upon trusts, except in so far as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes. On the other hand, nothing but harm could come from a proposition to attack trusts as such in a vindictive spirit and without discriminating between the evil and the good in them. As regards the tariff itself, the President believes that its arrangement should be treated as a business proposition and not from the standpoint of the temporary need of any political party. This was the doctrine enunciated in his Logansport speech, where he declared that this country can adjust its business after a fashion to any kind of tariff, but that neither our nation of any other can stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals. It is no singular that, taking this point of view, the President owns his preference for the appointment of a commission of experts who would suggest modifications purely from the standopint of our business and industrial needs. The unexpected termination of his trip, owing to the need of surgical attention to an abscess caused by the accident at Pittsfield, has prevented a further elaboration of his views by the President. It is gratifying, however, to know that the operation performed at Indianapolis has relieved the chief executive, and that with proper care he will shortly recover his usual robust health.

On the Isthmus.

The revolution in Colombia has led to a situation upon the Isthmus of Panama which has a special interest for the United States just now, in view of the negotiations looking to the completion of the Panama canal. The security of transit across the isthmus was threatened by hostilities between the government troops and the revolutionists, and, as a matter of fact, a train conveying Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati, was stopped by obstructions placed on the track by government troops. This led to an interesting conversation with the governor, and to the sending of trains through with an armed guard. Subsequently the commander permitted the transportation of Colombian soldiers only after disarming them. This was done in compliance with orders from the secretary of the navy, who instructed Commander McLean that any transportation of troops which might contravene the existing treaty provisions, guaranteeing the neutrality of the isthmus should not be sanctioned by him.

Our Authority There.

It may not be amiss to recall the treaty provision under which the United States commander has acted on the isthmus. It is found in article 35 of the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, which is now in force with the existing republic under its changed name. A clause in that article provides that the United States guarantees "the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from one to the other sea may no be embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists." This obligation and the duties growing out of it take on a new significance in the presence of the arrangements looking to the construction of a canal across the isthmus. It is now in a special degree incumbent upon the United States to see to it that the passage across the isthmus be secure from danger of interruption. The canal, as has been recognized by our statesmen in the past, will be virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. For the present, it is sufficient to say that this country is authorized to compel Colombia to keep the transit free from domestic disturbance, or failing that, to employ itself such force as may be necessary for that purpose. The preparations made for the dispatch of vessels and marines to the isthmus indicate what is demanded by the situation.

Against a Farm Trust.

The attorney general of Ohio has instituted proceedings against a New Jersey corporation known as the American Farm company, the ostensible object of which is to monopolize the agricultural interests of the state. This is contrary to the anti-trust laws.

It is hardly probable that a corporation with a million of dollars capital could monopolize the agricultural business of the state. The agricultural products of Ohio are of the value of many millions of dollars. Even the mills, elevators and lines of transportation which are needed to handle those products would demand an immense amount of capital to bring them under the control of a single corporation. The agricultural interests of the country are so vast that no effort has ever been made to control them all permanently, and those of as large and fruitful a state as Ohio would tax the resources of a colossal corporation. Trusts find the control of a single article too much for them in some cases. Nevertheless, if the American Farm company is threatening to violate the anti-trust laws of Ohio, it ought to be put down.

The Tariff Commission.

An expert commission, always in session, and possessed of adequate power make changes in the tariff laws, has long been the ideal method of handling the tariff. Stability is the greatest necessity in the business world, an assurance of a continuance of favorable conditions—and stability is not assured as long as the protective tariff is open to free trade assaults. An expert tariff commission, such as proposed in President Roosevelt's Logansport speech, would certainly secure this stability; the changes that would be made from time to time would probably come so naturally that capital would not become timid and go into hiding, and the manufacturing world would not be overturned. Still, the president's suggestion, it is apparent, can only be one of our ideals, and not a reality. Even if a commission was created, congress, ever jealous of its powers, would not give it the authority and power necessary to make it a practical working body. It would be limited in its power to mere recommendation, and then congress would proceed to do as it pleased. The president's recommendation, however, may have a good effect in bringing before the public the necessity of having the tariff question studied by experts before congress does anything.

QUEEN WILHELMINA DESIRES A TRANQUIL REIGN

The Hague, Sept. 25.—Queen Wilhelmina is proving herself one of the most sensible of rulers and endearing herself more than ever to the hearts of the people of Holland. All her actions since her grave illness and especially since she recently opened the states general in person have proved that it is her especial desire to induce the world to believe that the gossip concerning the cruelty of her consort is unfounded. Her evident desire is for a tranquil sate of affairs in court circles.

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

Manufacturers Do Not Sell Their Products for More Money at Home.

The Democratic congressional committee, in its campaign for free trade, has revived the complaint that American manufactured products, protected in the home market by the tariff, are sold cheaper abroad than at home.

At the same time, they have raised the cry that prices of staple products of daily consumption have been increased in this country by reason of the tariff. Answering this last complaint first, it may be admitted that prices, as well as wages, have advanced since the beginning of the McKinley administration and the passage of the Dingley tariff law. That law would have been a failure if it had not increased the wages of the workingmen and the prices of the farmer's products, which represent the wages of that class. The Dingley law revived industry, gave men work and wages, and also the opportunity for better living. In 1895 we retained only 3.44 bushels of wheat per capita for home consumption and in 1899 we retained 6.09 bushels per capita. The American people consumed nearly double the amount of wheat flour and white bread in 1899 that they did in 1895. The same was true of beef. Notwithstanding the high prices of beef today, the American people consume double the amount of beef that they did in 1895, when Democratic low tariff closed the mills, sent thousands of men into idleness, and reduced their purchasing power to the minimum. The advance in prices is, in one way, due to the tariff, in that the tariff gave protection to American industry, enabled the people to buy, and so increased the volume of home consumption as to increase prices by the natural law of supply and demand. But these increased prices are not alone on articles produced in this country and protected by the tariff. The increased prices have been general, and more in harmony with the increased demand, due to increased purchasing power by reason of increased wages.

In 1892, fiscal year, we manufactured $13,001,704,000 worth of goods, of which we sold abroad $403,890,763, and of that $400,000,000, at lower prices only $3,182,000.

In other words, of all our sales abroad of manufacturers only 1 per cent. was reduced in price, and of our total manufacture of $13,000,000,000, the proportion so sold was less than one-thirtieth of 1 per cent. That is all it cost us in the way of "cut prices" to keep 6,750,000 wage earners working full time at high wages, instead of a far lesser number working short time at lower wages, as in the gloomy low tariff years of 1894-97.

Mr. J. W. Jarnagin, editor of the Montezuma (Ia.) Republican, has made some investigations along this line in reference to agricultural machinery. He wrote to Mr. R. M. Wilson, a resident of Sydney, Australia, asking that he give prices at which American-made goods were selling in that market. His reply was as follows:

Sydney, Australia, July 6th, 1902.
J. W. Jarnagin, Esq., Montezuma, Iowa, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:—Kindly excuse my apparent neglect in not replying to your letter before, but owing to a difficulty I had in obtaining what you require, I was unable to write sooner.

I think the enclosed price-list is what you require as to sewing machines, also as to McCormick reapers and binders.

The Deering reaper and binder sells, cash price £32—10. Latest pattern, £37—10. I trust the enclosed list will suit you for the present. If possible I will obtain prices on other lines which I will forward to you. Yours faithfully,
R. M. WILSON.

Reducing the prices given in Mr. Wilson's letter to United States money it will be seen that the Deering binder, without latest improvements, sells for $158.24, and with the latest improvements the price is $182.59.

S. E. Albin, the agent in Montezuma for these machines, sells them for $110 to $125. Quite a difference in favor of the American farmer.

As to the prices of the McCormick binder Mr. Wilson encloses the following letter from one of the largest dealers in that country:

Sydney, July 16th, 1902.

Mr. Wilson, 134 Palmer Street, City.

Dear Sir:—As requested by telephone, we take pleasure in handing you, under separate cover, full particulars of McCormick, latest pattern, 1902 reaper and binder.

Prices are as follows: £35 for cash on starting machine on crop; £37—10, payable by £5 cash on starting and pro. note £35—10 due 4th March, 1903; or £39, payable £5 cash on starting, balance by two notes for £17—10, due respectively on the 4th March, 1903, and 4th March, 1904. Trusting to hear from you in reference to this inquiry, we are,

Yours truly,
McLEAN BROS. & RIGG, Ltd.

Converting the English money into that of this country it will be noticed that the price of the McCormick is all the way from $165.45 to $194.80.

T. J. Hutchinson, the agent for the McCormick, sells them for $120. A very marked difference is apparent.

The price list of sewing machines referred to in Mr. Wilson's letter is as follows:

Davis—Hand machine, on iron base	£	5	5s $25.55
Hand, on wood bases, with cover		6	6 30.66
Family machine, with cover		9	10 46.23
3-drawer family machine		10	10 51.10
New Home—Oscillator for tailoring with back and end leaf		11	10 55.97
Singer—Hand machine, with cover		8	10 41.36
3-drawer oscillator		12	10 60.84
5-drawer oscillator		15	0 63.71
Wheeler & Wilson—Hand machine, with cover		7	15 37.49
No. 9 family, without cover		9	0 45.83
No. 9, with 2 drawers and cover		11	10 55.97
No. 9, with 4 drawers		12	5 59.60

J. S. Crawford, of Cherokee, spent the season in Europe. He was connected with the Paris Exposition, having been appointed to that position by President McKinley. While in the old country he traveled much and studied conditions, prices and the like from the standpoint of a protectionist. In a recent letter to the Des Moines Register he says:

"A self-binder that retails for $125 in Iowa retails for $225 in Austria. A sewing machine that retails for $50 in Des Moines retails for $85 in Brussels. And if the United States Steel Corporation sells rails cheaper in Europe than in America, how comes it that 2,000 tons of English-made steel rails were imported into this country last month?"

NEW FOLDING OPERA GLASS

Many persons who attend the theatre do not take an opera glass along because it is too much bother to carry it around, owing to its bulk and weight, and it is probably for this reason that a man is seldom, if ever, seen at the show with a glass—unless between the acts. One method of overcoming this objection is the placing of nickel-in-the-slot opera glasses throughout the theatre, which, of course, entails a large initial expense that some proprietors do not feel justified in making. It seems, therefore, that there is an opening for the folding opera glass, an illustration of which is shown herewith. It would seem from this picture that the new glass can be made so light and fold up in such small compass as to be carried in the pocket with no inconvenience at all. The frame is of spring steel, covered with leather or other suitable material, with the projecting wings hinged to the eye-piece and adapted to open or close according to whether the objective occupy a position parallel or perpendicular to the plane of the instrument. A button on the side of the case provides means for tilting the shaft which carries the objectives, and the usual adjusting screw projects the eye-pieces until the instrument is in proper focus for the user. To close the glass the objectives are turned flat, the wings folded together and the eye-piece contracted inside the projecting shield.

APHORISMS OF UNK ADAM.

De fruntes' man wid de bigges' rock is ginrully de one dat takes de swiftes' sneak when de Mahster comes on de groun'!

Dere's lots mo' saints dat ain't got no epitaff on dere head-bodes dan dere is hippercrites walkin' 'round heah 'stributin' dere own home-made funeral sermons in advance of de regular day of publicashun!

When hit is so hard ter be jess metum good hit's no wonder so menny fokes is only ordinary mean!

Dere is some saints dat lays up dere riches in heben, but dey also put de cash gate receipts no furder away dun in dere wife's name at de bank!

St. Paul warn't no hoss-trader, an' yit dey say he wus purty near as good a man as some ob our preechers right nigh home! —Atlanta Constitution.

Current Events.

Chinese leper at St. Louis quarantine hospital reported cured and discharge recommended.

Judge Birdsall nominated in the Third Iowa congressional district to succeed Speaker Henderson.

Michigan Republican state convention indorses General Alger's candidacy for United States senate and pledges the legislature to elect him.

Leading Republicans of Wisconsin meet Senator Spooner in Milwaukee to discuss the political situation in the state before the campaign.

Secretary Hay has urged all American representatives abroad to put forth efforts to secure displays for the St. Louis exposition.

Speech of Governor Taft at Manila, discussing question of the friars, is made public by insular bureau.

Judge G. H. Durand, Democratic nominee for governor of Michigan, withdraws from the ticket because of illness.

Former Governor Boies accepts nomination for congress in Speaker Henderson's district, raising issue of tariff and trusts.

Civil service examination for Philippine and other government positions will be held in Chicago, October 21, and November 4 and 11.

Connecticut Democratic state convention, New Haven, nominated M. B. Cary, Ridgeway, for governor, and ignored Kansas City platform.

Santa Fe railroad annual report showed $15,564,526 net earnings for 1902, equal to 8 per cent on preferred and 9.6 per cent on common stock; increase over 1901, $3,013,320.

Senator Foraker in Cincinnati interview declared opposition to trust regulation by constitutional amendment, as urged by President Roosevelt; would come too late to help; business conditions themselves considered a remedy.

Secretary Shaw decided to relieve New York money market by payment of $15,000,000 advance interest on government bonds, to Jan. 1; bankers declare $40,000,000 will come to New York; market likely to continue stringent.

Letters are sent to miners who refuse to work in the Wilkesbarre district threatening to destroy their homes with dynamite and kill them and their families unless they quite work.

Gov. Cummins (Iowa) declared in interview he does not favor free trade; he opposes monopolies; Speaker Henderson's Atlantic City interview called petulant.

New York banks decided to check speculation by raising interest rates; call money situation improved; $8,000,000 loans likely to be called by Oct. 1; others' merger forced to wait till market is easier.

Americans asked to aid Cambodia Buddhists against destruction of ancient shrines at Anuradhapura by British officials; A. H. Dharmapala en route to London to protest.

Charlemagne Tower, Russian ambassador, transferred to Berlin; R. S. McCormick from Austria to Russia; James Storer, from Spain to Austria; Thomas Page Bryan, from Brazil to Switzerland.

Brigadier General Funston, in annual report blamed canteen abolishment for increased crime and desertion among soldiers; failure to get beer drives them to groggeries outside.

Secretary Shaw will buy $64 per cent bonds at 106 to relieve money market; few likely to be offered, as value is 9 per cent; would release $20,000,000 theoretically.

Governor Salazar, Panama, protested against American marines guarding railroad there, but will be ignored; Colombia troops not sufficient to keep order.

Dun & Co.'s review reported industrial activity undinfluenced by money market troubles; orders, receipts enough for immediate needs; September railroad earnings gained 6.8 per cent over 1901.

Anthracite coal consumers' convention, representing all sufferers from Pennsylvania strike, proposed by Detroit city councils; conference by federal government to be urged.

Chicago bankers believe Secretary Shaw's measures will not bring permanent relief to money market; call and time loan rate expected to stay at 6 per cent till near January 1.

All iron working trades of the country at work on concerted plan for adopting a nine-hour day; Reform result of cooperation of employers and employes.

Six railway equipment houses planning combine with capital of $40,000,000.

Dr. C. W. Littlefield, of Alexandria, Ind., says he can restore the dead to life by providing "volatile magnetism" held by him to be the secret of animal existence.

Thomas Clark, a negro, is burned at stake after confessing to assault and murder.

President Mitchell, in detailed answer to President Baer, states cause of strike; miners and gives reasons for their determination to secure improved conditions.

Lieut. Commander Edwards believes the submarine boat of the future should be propelled by steam.

Pension Commissioner Ware reported total of pension payments for last fiscal year at $137,804,288, an average of $136 per soldier of a little over $136.

President of American Electric Institute said value of electric railways has since 1894 had increased from $1,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000.

Liner La Savoie collided with pier in making landing, causing momentary but not serious panic.

Canada expected to cooperate with United States in excluding undesirable immigrants.

J. P. Morgan said to be at head of $25,000,000 syndicate to exploit California oil fields.

Chicago Jews hold big mass meeting and thank Secretary Hay for Roumanian note to powers.

Germany thought to have learned United States not less than $50,000,000 in last few weeks.

Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger will succeed the late James McMillan in the senate, his only opponent, Ex-Mayor Pingree having withdrawn.

Thomas B. Humes, mayor of Seattle, Wash., found with sprained ankle after he had been wounded and four days without food.

FOREIGN

Roumania, in response to note from the powers of Secretary Hay, intends to divert further immigration of Jews from United States.

Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Russia, is appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Mr. White as the United States representative to Germany.

Hundreds are killed by aarthquake in Russian Turkestan, which strikes four towns, one of which is completely destroyed.

White Star Line steamer Teutonic collides with the Dublin steamer Mayo, inflicting considerable damage.

Gens. Botha, DeWet and Delarey issue a manifesto, in which they appeal to the world to help the Boers with funds to build their land laid waste by war.

Venezuelan gunboat, uses American flag to facilitate approach of rebel town which is fired on and captured.

Capt. Pershing's victorious campaign in Mindanao, Philippines, is checked at Macalin, where he finds the Moros strongly entrenched.

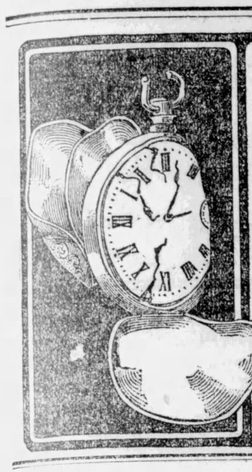
King Oscar's yacht, containing the Crown Princess Victoria, runs on rocks in the Baltic.

Mgr. Falconio, the new papal delegate to Washington, is instructed to hurry to his post, which is considered as having been too long vacant.

Row over item of meat and animal duties in tariff bill causes a deadlock between the German government and the reichstag majority.

Colombian insurgents attacked United States marines guarding Panama railroad; latter trained gun at them but did not fire; 600 marines to be sent as reinforcements.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield's retirement before January 1 rumored because of disinclination to serve under Rear Admiral Higginson in West



Watch Accidents

will happen! That's why your watch works should be protected by a strong case. Gold alone is soft and bends easily. It's used for show only. The JAS. BOSS STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASE resists jar and jolt. Keeps out the dust. Reduces the expense of repair. Adds many years to the life of your watch. Every JAS. BOSS CASE is guaranteed for 25 years by a Keystone Trade-mark stamped inside. You must look for this trade-mark.

Consult the jeweler. Write us for booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia.

Publishers' Column

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silverold case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.00
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... $10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement..... $14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... $18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement..... $12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... $15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement..... $13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... $15.00
No. 62—6 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement...$14.25
No. 63—6 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement..... $12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

JUDGE BIRDSALL

Nominated to Succeed Speaker Henderson in the House.

Hampton, Ia., Sept. 26.—Judge B. Birdsall, of Clarion, Ia., was nominated for Congress yesterday afternoon by the Third district Republican convention. The nomination was made on the second ballot by a vote of 88 to 26 for C. E. Ransier, of Buchanan. The Third district at present is represented by the speaker of the national House of Representatives, David B. Henderson, who recently declined a renomination. The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by the convention, as follows:

"We, the representatives of the Republicans of the Third congressional district of Iowa, heartily adopt the platform of principles adopted by the late Republican state convention at Des Moines. We deny that the Dingley tariff breeds and shelters trusts. We interpret the tariff plank in the Des Moines platform of 1902 to be merely a reiteration of and to mean no more than the St. Louis plank of 1896, which reads:

"'We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of the times and of production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry.'

"We cordially recognize and earnestly commend the patriotic fervor of President Roosevelt and the wisdom of both the foreign and domestic policies of his administration, which are adding constantly to the high reputation of the nation abroad and the prosperity of the people at home.

"We most earnestly regret the declination of the renomination, which the Republicans of this district for the eleventh time unanimously tendered Hon. D. B. Henderson. No official has been more anxious to keep in touch with and faithfully represent the well considered judgment of his constituents than has Colonel Henderson during all the long years of his congressional career. We have faith in his patriotism and in his personal and political integrity. We are conscious of his great mental power and ability. We realize his superb leadership and commanding influence in governmental affairs and believe that his withdrawal means a great loss to the people."

D. C. Glasser, of Dubuque, resigned as chairman of the congressional committee, and George E. Wright, of Eagle Grove, was elected to fill the vacancy.

THE NEW COMET.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 29.—Professor W. W. Campbell, of Lick observatory, has made the following statement:

"The comet discovered at Lick observatory on September 1 by Professor C. D. Perrine has grown steadily brighter, as predicted, until the present time it is easily visible to the naked eye. For the benefit of those who may care to observe it, I give its approximate position as follows: September 28, very close to the second magnitude star Alpha Cassiopeiae; September 29 about two degrees south of the second magnitude star Beta Cassiopeiae. It then enters upon the milky way and for several days probably will not be so readily detected. On the evening of October 6 it will be about three degrees north of Alpha Cygni. The comet should then be two or three times as bright as it is at the present time. It will continue to move rapidly to the southwest, overtaking the sun early in November."

Dismal financial outlook in France sent government rentes to below par for the first time since 1899.

PRESIDENT ALL RIGHT

He Is Recovering Nicely From the Surgical Operation.

Indianapolis, Sept. 24.—The people of this city are to-day rejoicing over the fact that they were privileged to entertain President Roosevelt before he was forced to abandon his Western tour, owing to the injury to his leg, and are further pleased that the trouble is not serious. Everywhere are heard praise for those who were with the President for the way in which arrangements for the operation and his subsequent care were carried out by them.

The cheering crowds that had shouted themselves hoarse in their greetings to the President when he spoke in Tomlinson hall were still in the street when the President quietly left the Columbia club and was driven to St. Vincent's hospital, where the operation was performed. The first official statement of the trouble was issued by Secretary Cortelyou at 5:45 p. m., as follows:

"At 3:15 p. m. the President went from the Columbia club to St. Vincent's hospital, in his own carriage, and shortly after he was in the hospital the operation required was performed by Dr. George H. Oliver, of Indianapolis, in consultation with the President's physician, Dr. George A. Lung, and Dr. George J. Cook, Dr. Henry Jameson and Dr. J. L. Richardson.

"At the conclusion of the operation the physicians authorized the following statement:

"'As a result of the traumalism (bruise) received in the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., there was found to be a circumscribed collection of perfectly pure serum in the middle third of the left anterior tibial region, the sac containing about two ounces, which was removed.'

"The indications are that the President should make speedy recovery. It is absolutely imperative, however, that he should remain quiet and refrain from using the leg. The trouble is not serious, but temporarily disabling.

(Signed.)
"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President."

After the President entered the operating room at St. Vincent's hospital, he sat down and waited for instructions from the physicians and surgeons, watching their preparations with keen interest.

"I am awfully sorry I cannot continue my western trip," said he. "Can't you let me go ahead with it after this thing is over?"

Several of the surgeons turned to him, and one said:

"It is my opinion that you would be very indiscreet to continue on your feet, as would be necessary in your speechmaking trip, after the operation. This is by no means a serious thing and there is absolutely no danger of serious consequences from it, if you are careful and stay off your feet until the trouble is over. But you should by all means, Mr. President, discontinue your trip."

"Very well, then, it will have to be that way," said the President, resignedly.

The President walked to the operating table alone and as he lay down, he remarked with a smile: "Gentlemen, you are formal. I see you have your gloves on." This was a reference to the antiseptic gloves of the surgeons.

"Mr. President," said a surgeon, with a smile, "it is always in order to wear gloves at a President's reception."

This caused the President to exclaim: "Good, well said."

The operation was begun without delay. The pain caused the President to mutter several times in a low voice, but he said nothing that was distinct, except to ask for a glass of water before the needle had been removed.

After the operation was over, he made several laughing remarks concerning trivial matters and asked if he would be allowed to use his leg long enough to walk upstairs himself.

"You will be hauled upstairs in a wheeled ambulance," said a surgeon.

When they brought the vehicle in the President said: "Why, that's a wheelbarrow."

After being taken to an upper room from the operating room, the President was served with a light luncheon and chatted pleasantly to those in the room. He made several kind remarks to the attending nurses about the trouble he was causing and shifted his position several times nervously.

At 7:40 p. m. a white blanket was thrown around him and he was placed on the hospital stretcher and escorted by a company of infantry, was carried to the car a block away by four negro porters from the train. He bade good-bye to the nurses as he was being carried out of the hall to the elevator and thanked them for their kindness. He did not talk during his trip to the car. Senator Fairbanks, Gov. Durbin and other prominent citizens were at the train to bid him good-bye.

The swelling of the President's leg, which made an operation necessary, was occasioned by a bruise he received at the time of the trolley car accident at Pittsfield, Mass.

Beside being injured in the face and across the eye, the President at that time received a blow upon the inner part of the left leg, between the ankle and the knee, but characteristically he paid no attention to it, ignoring it as being a slight bruise not worth talking about. For several weeks he took no heed of it, but finally it began to pain him so as to enforce his attention. After starting on his western trip he determined that perhaps Dr. Lung, who was abroad the train, should examine it. The doctor did so and pronounced it to be a serious matter. When in Detroit the doctor finally declared that something should be done. After consulting with Dr. Richardson, another member of the party, it was decided that, in order to avoid the possibility of blood poisoning, it probably would be wise to have an operation performed.

FREIGHT COLLISION.

Pittsburg, Sept. 29.—In a collision of freight trains at Kenwood Junction on the Fort Wayne railway to-day six cars were wrecked and two frame dwellings demolished. Three trainmen and two women occupants of the dwellings are reported seriously hurt. The trainmen were Cyrus Curtis, engineer; John Sullivan, engineer, and unknown fireman. The wreck held up the Chicago limited. Chicago express and Toledo express several hours.

SECOND OPERATION

Was Performed Sunday on the President's Wound---His Condition.

Washington, Sept. 29.—At the White House this morning it was stated that the President spent a very good night, in fact, the best since he was brought here from Indianapolis, notwithstanding the operation yesterday.

The President's physician authorized the following statement this morning:

"The condition of the wound is satisfactory. The temperature this morning is normal. The President slept well and at present is occupying a rolling chair. He is cheerful, and from the beginning has shown neither impatience nor restlessness, but has carried out the directions of the physicians with scrupulous care. Since the use of the asperating needle to evacuate the sac on the 22d inst., which left no wound, there has been no operation until yesterday.

(Signed.)
"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President,
"11 a. m., Sept. 29, 1902."

Surgeon-General Rixey, of the navy; Surgeon-General O'Rielly, of the army; and Dr. Schaeffer, the bone specialist from New York, and Dr. Lung were present when the wound was dressed this morning. They were at the temporary White House at Jackson Place, about three-quarters of an hour. The slight rise in the temperature, noted yesterday before the second operation, had disappeared this morning and this was considered especially favorable by the physicians. The physicians insist today that the condition of the President's wound gives no occasion for alarm. The President himself continues cheerful and seemingly regards the wound as a trivial matter. The fact that a second operation was necessary evidently caused considerable apprehension in the public mind, as the number of callers who stopped at the temporary White House was larger than on any previous day since the President returned to Washington. A goodly number of telegrams were also received. To all reassuring replies were sent.

Among the callers to-day, were Governor Crane, of Massachusetts; Secretary Root, Postmaster-General Payne, Representatives Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Lesler, of New York; Superintendent of Census Merriam and Commissioner of the General Land Office Herman. Only Governor Crane and the two members of the cabinet were admitted to the President's bedroom. Governor Crane was with the President when the accident occurred at Pittsfield. His visit was a personal one, so it was said at the White House, and without political significance.

The operation was performed yesterday on the abscess on the left leg of the President. In the former operation a simple needle was used to relieve the trouble but yesterday the surgeons with a knife made an incision into the small cavity, exposing the bone, which was found to be slightly affected. The President's case has been progressing satisfactorily but it is believed by the physicians that the further operation made will hasten his complete recovery. The doctors give the most positive assurances that there is not the least cause for alarm and say that on the contrary there is every indication of a speedy recovery, that the area of bone affected is very slight and will not result in any impairment of the President's limb, and that there is no evidence whatever of any matter that would produce blood poisoning. They confidently expect that the President will be on his feet within a reasonable time and with his robust constitution to assist recovery, soon will be himself again.

Secretary Cortelyou yesterday afternoon issued the following statement:

"Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, of New York, joined the President's physicians in consultation this morning at 10 o'clock. The increase in the temperature made it necessary to make an incision into the small cavity, exposing the bone, which was found to be slightly affected. Thorough drainage is not established, and the physicians feel confident that recovery will be uninterrupted.

"The operation was performed by Surgeon-General Rixey, assisted by Dr. Lung, and in consultation with Surgeon General O'Reilly and Drs. Shaffer, Erie and Stitt.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President."

Had Feared Second Operation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29.—The Indianapolis physicians and surgeons who participated in the operation performed on the President at St. Vincent's hospital, last Tuesday, were shown the dispatch from Washington announcing that another operation had been necessary, and all declared this was not unexpected, but was what they had feared. All united, however, in saying that there is no danger to the President in such an operation, either from blood poison or in regard to the permanent impairment of the limb.

New Life to Weak Men

Old Men Made Young Again—Weak Men Find Old-Time Strength and Power of Youth.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

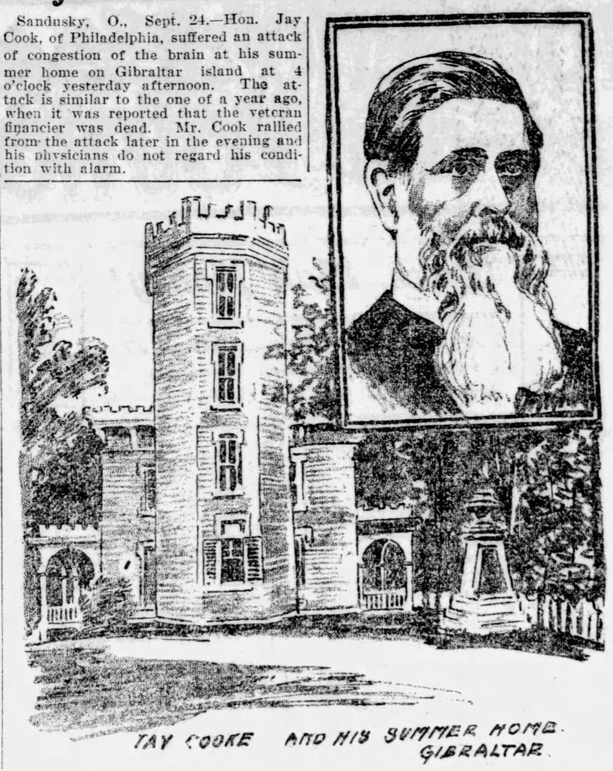
To the men who have tried every known remedy to revive their waning power or lost manhood, and have given up in despair, the following message comes as a

Chief of Staff, State Medical Institute.

most blessed promise. This new discovery restores all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts. It gives the warmth, strength and development just where it is needed, and cures at once all the ills and troubles that come of years of misuse of the functions, for it has been an absolute success in all cases. A simple request to the State Medical Institutes, 1922 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will bring you one of these free trial packages, in a plain wrapper, without any marks to identify its contents or where it comes from. The Institute has had so many inquiries from men who are unable to leave home on their business to be treated, that it has perfected this splendid home treatment and sends it in free trial packages to all parts of the world to show just how easy and simple it is to be cured at home of any sexual weakness when this marvelous new sexual discovery is employed. The Institute makes no restrictions and any man who writes will receive by mail a free trial of this wonderful remedy absolutely free. Those who write need have no fear of any publicity, as the State Medical Institute is an old established Institution, incorporated by the State for 50 years.

JAY COOKE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Sandusky, O., Sept. 24.—Hon. Jay Cook, of Philadelphia, suffered an attack of congestion of the brain at his summer home on Gibraltar island at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The attack is similar to the one of a year ago, when it was reported that the veteran financier was dead. Mr. Cook rallied from the attack later in the evening and his physicians do not regard his condition with alarm.



JAY COOKE AND HIS SUMMER HOME. GIBRALTAR.

Has Second Stroke.

Put-in-Bay, O., Sept. 24.—Jay Cooke, who suffered an attack of congestion of the brain at his summer residence on Gibraltar Island, last evening, is reported to-day to be in a critical condition. He was stricken with a second attack early to-day, but rallied later and the physicians are now hopeful of his recovery.

CONVENTION ENDED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The eighth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen concluded its session last night. The ninth biennial convention will be held in Buffalo.

John J. Hannahan, who has been

JOHN J. HANNAHAN.

elected to succeed F. P. Sargent as grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has long served in the capacity of vice grand master and is in all respects qualified for his new position. He is a native of Indiana, and began his railroad career as a water boy on the old "Jeff" road, which is now part of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Hannahan until 1885 was a fireman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

RECEIVER ASKED

For the Coal Railway Companies in the Anthracite Region.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 29.—A bill in equity for a receiver for the several coal producing railroad companies operating in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields was filed late Saturday afternoon in the Massachusetts supreme court. The bill asks for receivers for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Central Railway, of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Pennsylvania, the New York, Omaha & Western and the Philadelphia & Reading Iron and Coal company.

George A. and Everett S. Litchfield, Torrey E. Wardner, Charles N. Young and Jas. R. Corthell, most of whom are interested in a Boston newspaper are the plaintiffs.

The papers were served upon William D. T. Trefry, commissioner of corporations, who stands in the position of legal representative of several of these concerns, power of attorney having been given the commissioner of corporations by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, The Philadelphia & Reading Iron and Coal company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The action is in line with the contentions of Attorney Herman W. Chaplin, who has advanced the theory that the public's rights must be respected.

The basis of Mr. Chaplin's argument is founded on the utterance of Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court in delivering the opinion of that court on the constitutionality of certain laws made by the legislature of the state of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the method and determining the compensation to be received for the handling and storage of grain by the elevator companies in Chicago.

On this occasion Chief Justice Waite said:

"Property becomes clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and effect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest he, in effect, grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, to the extent of the interest he has thus created."

This finding is based on the principles of common law, it is alleged, which have come down to us, not only from our American predecessors, but also from immemorial usage in the English courts.

The suit in equity has been brought where the necessary defendants have been found. At least four of the companies mentioned in the bill have places of business in this commonwealth.

School's Closed for Want of Coal.

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 27.—Two of the largest schools in Pawtucket have been closed on account of the scarcity of coal. It is said that a majority of the schools here may have to be shut up.

La Liberte of Paris protests against "armed intervention" of United States in Colombia. La Journal Des Debats endorses the landing of marines on the isthmus, and declares that America is merely fulfilling its duty.

AGAINST MOROS.

Second Expedition to Capture the Macin Forts.

Manila, Sept. 29.—A second expedition against the Moro position at Macin, Island of Mindanao, left Camp Vicars yesterday. It is in command of Captain John J. Pershing, of the Fifteenth infantry, and is composed of a battalion of infantry, a troop of cavalry, three sections of artillery and a detachment of engineers. The engineers will construct a pontoon bridge and a corduroy trail across the swamp which flanks the land side of the Macin forts. This work will occupy several days. Rafts will probably be used to attack the fort from the lake side. The actual date of the assault upon the forts is indefinite.

The Sultan of Butig had been made a prisoner by the American forces and was subsequently released. He furnished the Americans with horses to transport their supplies.

CABLE TO MANILA.

New York, Sept. 29.—Vice President George G. Ward, of the Commercial Cable company, who has arrived on the steamship Celtic, made the assertion on landing that the United States will be able to open up cable communication with Manila, P. I., by July 4, 1903. Mr. Ward says the cable is being made in London at the rate of fifty miles a day, or three hundred miles a week, and will be finished in March.

PHILIPPINE CENSUS.

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt has signed the order providing for a taking of a census of the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the Philippines act, passed at the last session of Congress and upon the certificate of the Philippine commission that the insurrection had been suppressed.

THE BRITISH CABLE.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The bark Vidette, Captain Dodd, from San Pedro, reports that on September 23 at noon in latitude 27 degrees 27 minutes north, longitude 137 degrees 18 minutes west, she sighted a steamer laying a cable. The steamer was no doubt the Colony which left Puget Sound some days ago for the purpose of laying the British-Australian cable between the northern coast and Fanning Island. The position of the vessel when seen by the Vidette was about midway between Cape Flattery and Fanning Island and indicates good progress in the work. At Fanning—in the neighborhood of 1,000 miles south of Honolulu—the station is said to be in full readiness for the cable. Other steamers are engaged in laying the cable between Fanning and New Zealand.

STATUE OF KOSSUTH.

Cleveland, Sept. 29.—A life-size statue of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, was unveiled in this city yesterday in the presence of 50,000 people. The statue stands on a pedestal and is about twenty feet high. The figure of Kossuth was the work of a Hungarian sculptor, Andrew Toth, of Debreczin, Hungary. The occasion was made the opportunity for a display of the affection in which the Hungarian patriot is held. Addresses were made by Mayor Johnson, Senator Hanna, Congressman Burton and Governor Nash. Addresses were also made in several foreign tongues by eminent speakers.

There was a street parade in which Hungarian and allied societies participated. Six thousand men were in line.

The statue is located on University Circle, a fine open plot of ground facing the buildings of Western Reserve University.

London gossip says Lord Salisbury resigned premiership because King Edward refused to grant peerages to W. W. Astor and Sir Edward Lawson.

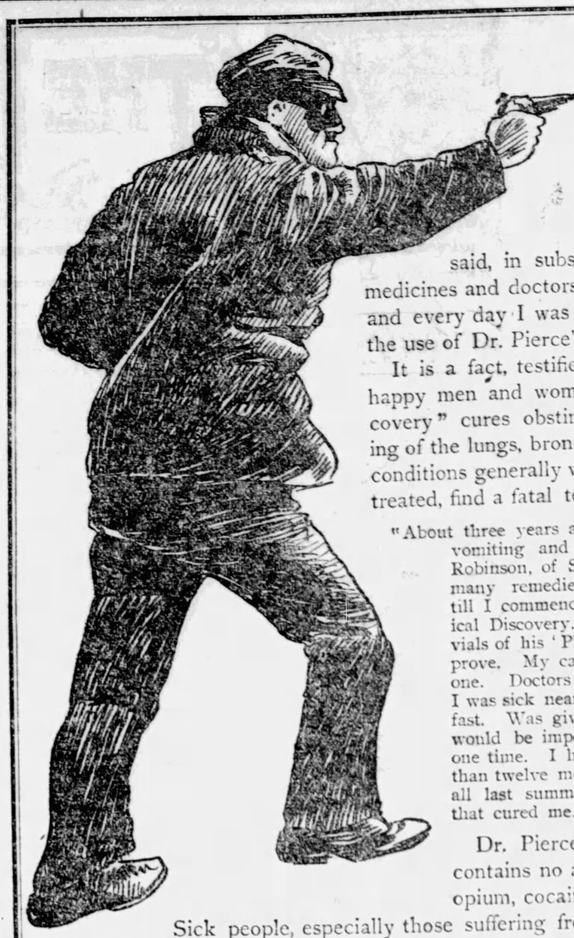
COLONY LIFE.

Effect of Climate Overcome by Proper Food.

The necessity of pleasant, nutritive and proper food is highly appreciated in the Philippines, particularly by Americans unused to the climate and native custom in cooking.

One of our soldier boys writes: "In this land of bad food and disordered stomachs, a nearly fatal attack of malaria left my digestion for many months in such a state that food of any kind distressed me terribly. I suffered from the effects of drugs, but dared not eat. It was simply misery to live. The so-called remedies only seemed to aggravate my sufferings.

Some friend suggested Grape-Nuts Food, and I gave it a trial. To my surprise and pleasure, it did all and more than was claimed for it. I am now, after using the food for 18 months, in good health; my digestive apparatus in perfect order, and I have long lost all feeling of pain or discomfort after eating. In fact, I live again. I would not be without Grape-Nuts for the world. It is not only the excellent effect of your food that renders it valuable, it is also delicious to the taste, possessing flavor of its own, and can be prepared in many ways to suit many palates." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



THE ROBBER

Gives you choice of your money or your life. That other robber, disease, often picks your pocket while he is taking your life. Many a sufferer from lung disease has said, in substance, "I spent my money for medicines and doctors without any permanent benefit and every day I was growing weaker until I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

It is a fact, testified to by thousands of healthy, happy men and women, that "Golden Medical Discovery" cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bleeding of the lungs, bronchitis, emaciation, weakness and conditions generally which, if neglected or unskilfully treated, find a fatal termination in consumption.

"About three years ago I was taken with a bad cough, vomiting and spitting blood," writes Mr. D. J. Robinson, of Spring Garden, West Va. "I tried many remedies; nothing seemed to help me till I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After using ten bottles and four vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I commenced to improve. My case seemed to be almost a hopeless one. Doctors pronounced it ulcer of the lungs. I was sick nearly two years—part of the time bedfast. Was given up to die by all. I thought it would be impossible for me to live over night at one time. I haven't spit any blood now for more than twelve months, and have worked on the farm all last summer. It was Dr. Pierce's medicines that cured me."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Sick people, especially those suffering from disease in chronic form, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing "just as good" for the cure of coughs, bronchitis and lung disease.

FREE! Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing over 1000 large pages, is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

Address: Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALGER INDORSED

For the Senate by the Michigan Republican Convention.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 26.—The Republican state convention yesterday indorsed General Russell A. Alger's senatorial candidacy. This constituted the most important and interesting incident in a convention which otherwise would have been a mere formality.

The convention was held to nominate a successor to Justice Lang of the supreme court, deceased. This particular business was disposed of with great dispatch, the nomination going to Judge William L. Carpenter of Detroit before the roll call was fairly started. Judge Shepard of Bay City was presented, but his candidacy was to score for the next judicial convention rather than in expectation that he would be nominated.

The senatorial question came up on the adoption of the report of the resolutions committee early in the afternoon session. Wednesday night the state central committee adopted resolutions opposing any action on the senatorship by the convention. Following this action General Alger's friends held a conference which lasted until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It was decided that the Alger resolution should be presented in the convention in spite of the central committee's wishes.

The resolution was offered in the morning, and without being read was referred to the resolutions committee. The committee was unable to agree on a report. Seven members were favorable to a resolution indorsing General Alger and pledging the next legislature to elect him. A minority of five reported a resolution mentioning all the senatorial candidates, but indorsing none specifically.

In the convention a motion to adopt the minority report was argued by Attorney General Oren of Sault Ste. Marie, Wright of Houghton & Markey, of Port Huron, while E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, Washington Gardner of Albion and W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor, favored the majority report. The minority report was rejected by a vote of 425 to 588, and then the majority report indorsing General Alger was adopted by acclamation.

Many of those who voted for the minority report did so not through opposition to General Alger, but because they did not want to establish a precedent. General Alger's friends claim that if the question had been exclusively on his candidacy he would have had three-fourths of the convention.

The convention's action will greatly help the Alger boom, though the resolution will not necessarily be binding on the legislature. The state convention action will greatly encourage the Alger forces, and make it easier to secure legislative pledges to his interest. It was also a bad blow at the old machine, which has been backing the candidacy of Dexter M. Ferry.

ALGER ACCEPTS.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29.—Gen. R. A. Alger, former secretary of war, to-day formally accepted Governor Bliss' tender of ad interim appointment as United States senator. He sent the following telegram to Governor Bliss:

"Governor A. T. Bliss, Saginaw, Mich.

"I duly received your telegram of 27th inst. tendering me the appointment of United States senator to succeed the late Senator McMillan. With a great sense of responsibility and the honor I accept the appointment with many thanks.

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER."

A LUCKY BOARD BILL.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 27.—Joseph H. Rosenthal, a well known pioneer, is dead, at Butte, of a complication of diseases. Forty-five years ago at Butte, one of his boarders could not pay his bill, and against his wishes, Rosenthal was compelled to take in payment an interest in a mine, which afterward developed into one of Butte's largest producers, and Rosenthal realized a fortune through the stock forced upon him.

WIRELESS TESTS.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25.—Successful tests were had by wireless telegraphy between the naval academy and Washington yesterday. The Stabo-Arco, or German system, was used. It is stated that the United States ship Perry will be installed with a plant and be ready for testing the system across the water by about October 10.

EVANS IN CHINA.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The transfer of the command of the Asiatic station to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, known as Fighting Bob Evans, will be

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

made at Yokohama on November 1st. Admiral Evans commanded the U. S. S. Iowa at Santiago. He will use the Kentucky as his flagship in Asia. He has just started on an expedition far up the Yangtse river to investigate the Boxer outbreaks.

A KOREAN STUDENT.

Delaware, O., Sept. 26.—Prince Euiwha, or Prince Ye, as he is publicly known, who is attending Ohio Wesleyan university from Korea, was shown a dispatch from Seoul, Korea, in which the correspondent of the Figaro said the emperor, his father, is dead. Prince Ye read the news and displayed no great excitement over the matter. He said that he had received no news of his father's death whatever, either from Seoul or Washington. Yi Hieung succeeded to the throne in 1864 and he assumed the title of emperor in 1897. In 1898 it was reported that the emperor and the crown prince had been poisoned. The young student here said that in the event of his father's death, his older brother, the crown prince, would ascend the throne.

IN A HURRICANE.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The British ship Claverdon, which has arrived from Hamburg, reports having passed through a hurricane with a loss of five of her crew. The storm was encountered August 27. Heavy seas swept over the ship, and washed everything movable overboard. All the sails, with the exception of the lower mainsail, were carried away. Five of the crew were drowned and nine others injured. To lower boats and rescue the drowning sailors was impossible.

NOME STORM-SWEPT.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 26.—Nome has been storm swept again, with the loss of two lives and heavy damage to shipping. The dead are:

Captain Basil Danielof and Captain John Slayter, master and mate of the schooner Good Hope. The vessel was lost. Both bodies were recovered.

The storm came on September 17, the anniversary of the gale which swept Nome harbor in 1900, doing great damage to shipping.

BED-WETTING and all bladder and urinary troubles cured. **EN-U-RE-SINE**

cures Bed-Wetting, and incontinence of urine during the day time, both in the old and young. It is the only cure prepared by a physician who guarantees it. Ladies troubled with a frequent desire to urinate and a burning sensation use it with perfect success. Send your address to DR. PEARY, Drawer 133 Bloomington, Ill., and receive sealed a free sample.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or greasy, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate of silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It IS NOT A DYE, but a HAIR TONIC and costs ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. There is more health to the hair in a single package of DUBY'S OZARK HERBS than in all the hair tonics and dyes made. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid 1, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

$4 DAY to men with rig, to represent us in the county. Steady job. Experience unnecessary; outfree. For particulars, PEERLESS CO. Kansas City, Mo.

$20 weekly and all expenses to men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. Inclose stp. Dept. 51, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Consolidated Rico Mines Co. offer prime investments. Write us for **Book Sent Free.** Address 438 Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Marriageable ladies and gentlemen want correspondents; many wealthy; send dime for 10, or 20c for 40 complete names and addresses. Scott's Agency, Dept. 17, 357 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

Ladies: We will send you a remedy that will cure you of Female Complaints of all kinds. Write us. Consultation and 10 days' treatment free. Women's Medical Institute, Toledo, Ohio.

Retired Gentleman, middle age, worth $50,000, also beautiful home, seeks at once poor but faithful wife. Address Mr. Belmont, 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Attractive, unincumbered American lady, worth $20,000, will marry immediately and present husband $10,000 on wedding day. Address Miss Berlin, 101 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. **Mrs. H. Walters, 200 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

5,000 Articles Given Away for advertising purposes that sell for $3 each; something new; nothing for you to sell; send address, Wonder Mnfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio

FREE We give one beautiful rolled gold solitaire Puritan rose diamond ring, solid gold pattern, for selling 8 packages Garfield Peppermint Gum at 5 cents a package. Finest quality; easy sale. Send name; we mail gum. When sold, send money and ring. Thousands of rings and premiums for our customers. Catalog free showing hundreds premiums. **Garfield Gum Co., Box 636, Meadville, Pa.**

$1250 TO $3600 Per Year & Expenses. **FOR HUSTLERS—BOTH MEN & WOMEN**

Great Vienna Belt! Has never been equaled. It cures all who are weak or debilitated. What it has done for others it will do for you. It is a free gift. We ask nothing for it. All we ask is that you recommend it to your neighbors after it cures you. Try it. Try no other Electric Belt until you try this one. If you have any weakness of the kidneys, liver, bladder or nerves, it guarantees our Electric Medical Treatment to cure you. **Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Pyles, Acute Troubles, Nervousness, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Rheumatic Troubles cured like magic.**

"READ THIS PROOF."

"Your Electric Belt cured my lame back. Before I took your treatment I was hardly able to do my work. I was weak sexually, and sore and lame all over my body. I am well and strong again. Thanks to your Electric Belt and Treatment. Your Vienna Electric Belt is a wonder."

VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AN ELECTRIC BELT FREE

Worth $20 . . . It Cures Men. Simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt.

VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Our "Great Vienna Belt" has never been equaled. It cures all who are weak or debilitated. What it has done for others it will do for you. It is a free gift. We ask nothing for it. All we ask is that you recommend it to your neighbors after it cures you. Try no other Electric Belt until you try this one. If you have any weakness of the kidneys, liver, bladder or nerves, it guarantees our Electric Medical Treatment to cure you. **Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Pyles, Acute Troubles, Nervousness, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Rheumatic Troubles cured like magic.**

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VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Discussion of approaching crisis in Turkey and the Balkans being freely discussed in European diplomatic circles.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTELL, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Perform the duties of everyday life uncomplainingly, for these may be made the stepping stones to true spiritual growth.

Thursday.

Be not troubled with the opinions of men. Thine own opinion is of more value than that of any other.

Friday.

There can be for thee only one right, that on which the Now places the seal of its approval.

Saturday.

No man ruled by "I can't" ever amounted to anything.

Sunday.

Be patient; the universe was not made by thee, neither were the men and women in it.

Monday.

Only truth should sway and bend thee; only the wings of love and mercy uplift thee, and only justice dictate thy course.

Tuesday.

Those who purposely annoy and fret thee are always on a plane below thee. Intellectually they may be above thee, but always spiritually they are far beneath thee.

Some Old-Time Writers and Their Books.

Some thirty years ago, in the publishers' list of popular novelists, the names of Mary J. Holmes, Ann S. Stephens, May Agnes Fleming and Augusta Evans Wilson were writers whose books corresponded with those of to-day, known in the world of literature as "the best sellers." The old-time authors did not write character studies, nature books, love letters, confessions, problem and purpose novels. Their books were neither flippant nor strenuous; they seem old-fashioned when compared with the pleasant memory in the minds of those who read it years ago and were thrilled by the sorrows of the hero.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the publication of At the Mercy of Tiberius, which Mrs. Wilson herself as well as the public at large regarded as her last book. But about two years ago she went to work again and wrote the story, A Speckled Bird, which was published late in the summer. The scene for the most part is laid in the South shortly after the war was over. The heroine is a beautiful young girl whose mother died at her birth, and who was left in the care of her grandmother, a strong, self-centered

woman, hating her son-in-law with a bitter hatred.

The plot hinges upon the intense love of the girl for her father, whom she worshipped as the incarnation of all that was noble. The tragedy comes from her gradual disillusion, discovering that her idol's feet are of clay.

It is a far cry from the novels of even fifteen or twenty years ago to those of to-day, so different are style and plot and purpose. The taste of the reading public seems to have changed, whether leading or following the change in authors, it is hard to tell. To back back to a novel of the old time, even so recent an old time as this, is to have a new experience. To read a story written for to-day by one of the noted fiction writers of the last generation who has not forgotten the touch which gave fascination to her pen then, is to deepen that experience by bringing the past into the present in a most unexpected manner. Mrs. Wilson's A Speckled Bird does this. A little modern thought about present conditions is here and there interjected into it, but it has the atmosphere of years agone, and those who once felt the fascination of her stories may again indulge in pleasant day-dreams wrought by her latest novel.

successful novel of the present, and yet they were stories—real stories—told in a manner to make them vitally interesting to the class of readers for which they were intended, from the first chapter to the last where the end was happiness for those by whom it was deserved.

Mary J. Holmes taught school when she was thirteen, and began writing at fifteen years of age. Her first book, published in 1854, was Tempest and Sunshine, since then more than 2,000,000 copies of her novels have been sold, and a new story from her pen has just been issued from the press.

In 1855 a book entitled Inez, by Augusta Evans Wilson, appeared. This was followed by Beulah, Macaria, St. Elmo, Vashti, Infelice, and At the Mercy of Tiberius. Mrs. Wilson is a Southern woman and throughout her career her Southern views have been reflected in her work. Some of her early stories are extreme in their bitterness towards the North, but later this bitterness gradually died away, showing more clearly the effect of Northern and Southern unionism. Her stories are still in demand. St. Elmo has been one of the most widely read novels written by an American author. It is to be found in every public library, and it remains a

The Cozy Corner.

A Good Suggestion.

"Laura, of Sunny Hill," who has written many good letters to the Cozy Corner, under another name, asks this: "Why can't the Cozy Cornerites have a story in their department of The Blade? I am sure some of the members are talented, and as well able to write as are the girls and boys of the M. G. R., and we shall need something to liven up the corner during the long winter evenings. What say you, who will begin?

"I think I must ask for a moment more of time to say again how much I enjoy our editor's short talks. Life's Gateways is my favorite book and after reading it I always have a great desire to study journalism, or the wish that I had the talent to make a success of such work. If I could write as does the author of that book, I might hope to describe to you some of the beautiful views and sunsets seen from our veranda."

Reply to "A. F. D."

There is so much to say in favor of, and so little against the public school system that it seems quite unnecessary to argue the question, but I would like to answer briefly some points in the letter of "A. F. D."

First—The public schools were never intended for spiritual instruction, but to fit boys and girls for life. Our school system alone is responsible for making the United States the foremost nation of the world.

Second—"A. F. D." would deprive all children from gaining an education, if their parents were unable to maintain private schools, on the ground that some children are more refined than others. According to such reasoning Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and many other great men would have grown up in ignorance, and the country have lost the untold benefits of their services, which are due to the public schools.

No doubt there have been "some girls who have been raised in an atmosphere of refinement" who "are gentle in their manners and pure in their thoughts," who have found it torture to be compelled to breathe the air in the same school room with the poorer classes. I think I can add that such girls as these are never heard of in history, or anywhere outside of their own little circle of friends.

The hardest problem for the public schools to solve is, I think, how to soften human nature and teach more charity toward those less fortunate than ourselves. Then we will not ask that religion be taught, and at the same time complain that the "lower classes" are not excluded from the privileges of an education.—"C. M. Day," Pennsylvania.

An Important Question.

The letter from "A. F. D.," in regard to the unpleasant side of the public school system, recalls a subject that is, in a measure, conected with the same system. It is one that is at present causing us much anxiety, as it doubtless is many other parents.

It is how shall we control the companionship of our children and how avert the unhealthy influence of the children with whom they are thrown in contact in the schools, both public and private. The danger is greater, of course, in the former, as there are more children to be found there, than in a private school, who have not the advantages of proper home influence, though it needs but one evily disposed child to demoralize a whole room full of other children.

In my family, for instance, my children are noisy, healthy, happy boys and girls, with no trace about them of the pert, proper little ones who figure in the goody, goody stories we read, but they are perfectly honest and have been taught ever since they were born that a lie, no matter how white it might be, is a sin, and that deceitful, underhand ways are disgraceful and dishonest, in both young and old.

Until recently we have been so fortunate as to live where their schoolmates had the same training, and there was no fear of bad influences, but now they are obliged to attend a public school and we are at a loss what to do about their associates.

Should we limit their companionship to the few of whom we can approve, it would give a wrong idea of our motives to the majority of our neighbors. On the other hand, if they are allowed to associate freely with children to whom lying, vulgarity, profanity and little pilferings seem to be a part of their daily life, how can we feel that we are doing our highest duty to our children? I know—as some one is doubtless now saying—that they must meet all of the evil in the world some time, but ought we not do all we can to keep them from the evil, until they are older, till they are better able to withstand the temptations they will meet?

I do not mean to be oversensitive, nor to be understood as feeling that my children are too good to associate with other children, but I feel that it is a question of vital interest to all parents, this one of our children's companions and how we shall control their associates, and I would like to hear the opinions of some of the thoughtful members of the Cozy Corner on the subject.—Mrs. H. G. Gary, Illinois.

One Woman's Way.

I have been for a long time a silent admirer of our editor and the Cozy Corner, so I thought this morning I would do a little to help keep up the interest.

My motto through life has been, not so much to try to speak and teach in public, as to ask myself the question, "what can I do in small ways to alleviate the suffering around me?" I know—having passed through very dark shadows myself—that there are many times when kindly, sincere words are very helpful, and that there are places around us that have been overlooked by the so-called philanthropists, where small amounts given in a spirit of love can do great good.

The only way to meet and pass safely through great troubles is in trusting, through faith, that all that comes to us is for our good; if we seem to have more to bear than others, we must be sure that it is because we need the discipline in that particular direction. If we have more good things given us, we shall be held to a greater account when we are called to give up that which has been intrusted to us.—"Occasional Contributor."

Information Asked and Given.

"Tired Out" writes that she is a teacher and has been obliged to give up her teaching, for a time at least, on account of her poor health. As she cannot afford to be idle, she is constantly worrying about her enforced rest and would like the editor to recommend some remedy that she can depend upon to restore her health. "Do you," she writes, "think that all the cures performed by the use of grapenuts, postum, etc., are genuine, or are they merely advertisements?"

As to the foods advertised, the editor cannot speak with any personal knowledge. What might benefit one person might entirely fail to do so in case of another. Everyone must experiment for themselves.

One thing can be recommended, though, and that is for the patient not to increase her illness by useless worrying. Accept the condition that you cannot at present prevent, and give yourself up to perfect rest, which is probably all that you need. Eat, sleep and assure yourself that you are doing all that is required of you for the time being, and you will the sooner recover the strength lost by overwork.

Of Interest to Women.

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—
These three alone lead life to sovereignty."

With the close of the summer, the various women's clubs are again taking up their work along all lines of mental and physical improvement, and this coming winter promises to show more devoted and energetic endeavor in all directions than ever before.

With the older clubs, the work that was planned before the close of the last year, will be entered into with renewed interest and energy, and the material gleaned by the members during their summer vacations will be utilized for the furtherance of the objects of the clubs.

The newer organizations, profiting by the experience and the experiments of their "older" sisters," will avoid many of the mistakes and troubles that naturally form a part of the experimental years of any society.

Massachusetts is the twelfth state to concede the mother's joint right with the father to the control of her children. There are now thirty-three states in the Union where the old heathen idea that the father, no matter how unworthy he may be—is the head of the family, and therefore, the rightful arbitrator of the welfare of the children, while the mother who bore them, and who, in many cases, has always supported them, has no right to have a voice in anything pertaining to their interest.

We read many dreadful and heart-rending accounts of the lynching of negroes, and of other actions which indicate that the people of the Sunny South are not, as yet, wholly reconstructed, but while this is so, we must take pride in the active work done by the Southern women for bettering the condition of the people, and especially their efforts in behalf of the rising generation, who are to be the builders of the New South.

In Austin, Texas, Mrs. Joseph D. Sayres, wife of the governor of the "Lone Star" state, recently laid the corner stone of a girls' industrial school, which will cost over $45,000. This building is the result of years of patient, persevering labor on the part of the women of Austin, to secure a home for incorrigible girls and women, where they would not only be removed from the evil influences that had surrounded them, but would be taught trades of various kinds, thus redeeming them from lives of ignorance, and the sin that is the outcome of ignorance.

The first vacation school was opened in New Orleans this summer, and has proven so useful and popular that plans are already on foot to conduct one on a larger scale next year.

Cooking and sewing classes are well attended, while in the chair caning department twenty-five boys worked all summer, caning chairs for use in their own homes as well as doing the work for outside parties.

In the carpenter shops, the boys made bread boards, sewing tables, lap boards, book racks, and many other useful articles. As they were allowed to make these for their own homes, it is safe to say that these homes were brightened up and furnished with useful articles which gave them an appearance of respectability never before achieved by many of them. This could not have been possible except for the vacation school. The making of these things gave to the boys—who otherwise would have spent the summer on the streets in idleness—a sense of power and dignity that of itself will do much in the way of preparing them for their future lives as citizens of the state.

The club women of Houston, Texas, have been working all summer to secure funds with which to open a free kindergarten in the city. Their success has been wonderful, all classes of society taking an interest in the good work, and the school is now an assured fact, and will be opened October first.

Among the many good things done by the women's clubs of Chicago, there is none more truly Christian and helpful than the Model Lodging House, in which homeless women are sheltered and provided with work.

Many of the women who seek this shelter are those who have been turned into the streets for non-payment of rent. Others are those who need but a few days or weeks of rest to enable them to recuperate their strength and return to their work, while in some instances, women who are suddenly bereft of support by the death of the bread winner, or the closing up of a factory, come here, where they not only find shelter, but encouragement and assistance in developing talent they may possess. And it matters not if that talent is for the fine arts or for doing laundry work, all are helped.

A charge of fifteen cents for bed and breakfast is made, or if preferred, a woman can give two hours of work about the house in lieu of money.

SOME SEASONABLE RECIPES

Peach Dumplings.

Make a rich biscuit dough and roll it about one-half an inch thick; cut in six inch squares and on each place the two halves of a ripe peach that has been peeled and the pit removed. Sprinkle with sugar and a dust of cinnamon, draw the corners together, pinching the edges of the crust tightly. Place on a buttered tin and bake in a quick oven; serve hot with a hard sauce.

Hard Sauce for Dumplings.

Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter and stir in gradually one cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir till very creamy, then set in a cold place till needed.

To Use Small Potatoes.

Wash and boil them with their jackets on; when cool, peel them and cut in thin slices. Make a sauce of one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour rubbed smooth, and stirred into one and a half cupfuls of hot milk, with a seasoning of salt and pepper to taste. Place the sliced potatoes in a shallow baking dish in alternate layers with the sauce and bake for fifteen minutes in a moderate oven. If liked, a beaten egg can be poured over the potatoes and sauce just before it is placed in the oven.

From Table Talk, we take the following recipe for—

Hominy Loaf.

Mash cold, boiled hominy fine and to one pint add two tablespoonfuls of butter, two well beaten eggs, salt, and a little milk, if necessary to mold it into loaves. Place them on a buttered tin, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in a hot oven until the eggs are cooked and the cheese melted. Serve hot.

The universe is as full of truth and goodness as it is of light. And no more surely does the constant day return alike to the "just and the unjust" than true lives will rebuke our untruth, earnest opportunities rebuke our reluctant sloth of spirit by their brave and cheerful solicitings.—Henry Wilder Foote.

Wake, Mah Honey!

Darkey Serenade.

By ELIZABETH AYRES

For The Blade:

Wake, mah honey!
It am de shank of de night
Wake, mah honey!
De stahs is moughty bright,
Down in de gyarden Ah's waitin' fo'yoh,
Come along honey, mah lady love, do!

Hyuh by de fence, deah,
De wil' sun-flowahs bloom,
Tu'nin' deir faces,
Sassy-lahke to de moon, deah,
Yoh is de moon, deah,
Ah's de sun-flowah,
Tu'nin' mah face up,
Longin' lahke to yo' bowah.

De sweet sumah wind, deah,
Blows soft froo de trees,
A-cuttin' up capahs
Wiv de poo' trembly leaves,
Ah am de leaves, deah,
Yoh am de breeze,
A-cuttin' up capahs—
Honey love, don' yoh tease!

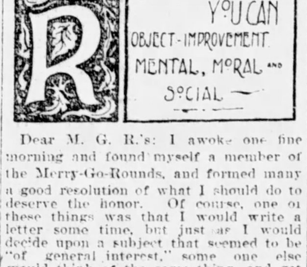
De vines twine and twis', deah
Lovin'-lahke roun' de doo',
Huggin' closter and closter,
Lahke dey loved it fo' sho,
Ah am de doo', deah,
Yoh am de vine,
Roun' mah heart yoh is twinin',
Honey love—is yoh mine?

Deir's a flowah in mah han', deah,
Lemme give it to yoh,
'Tis blue lahke de sky, deah,
It means, "Ah'll be true."
De forget-me-not blossom's
Done tuk root in mah breas',
Honey love, won' yoh listen?
Wake from yo' rest'!

Wake from yo' slumbahs,
Lady love. Ah is hyuh.
A-plunkin' de banjo,
Listen chest, honey deah,
Ah'm savin' Ah leve yoh,
Ah say, Ah'll be true,
Honey love, please to listen,
Ah'm singin' fo' yoh.

Wake, mah honey!
It am de shank of de night.
Wake, mah honey,
De stahs is moughty bright,
Down in de gyarden Ah's waitin' fo' yoh,
Come along honey, mah lady love, do!

"Hyuh by de fence, deah,
De wil' sun-flowahs bloom."



DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

Dear M. G. R.'s: I awoke one fine morning and found myself a member of the Merry-Go-Rounds, and formed many a good resolution of what I should do to deserve the honor. Of course, one of these things was that I would write a letter some time, but just as I would decide upon a subject that seemed to be "of general interest," some one else would think of the same thing, and get their letter in before I could mine. So now I think there is nothing left for me but to send a brief account of myself.

I am tall for my age; and almost an old maid; have been a teacher for seven years, but am now housekeeper for my father. I have had high aspirations, and been ambitious to be, and to do, great things, but the every day duties have crowded all others out of my life.

I live nearly on the boarder of three states—Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, and of three counties so I am almost in and almost out, of everything.

Mr. Smiley's letter reminded me very much of a person in Missouri with whom I am well acquainted. I have made several very pleasant visits to that state, and have a warm place in my heart for its people.

I am heartily in favor of the "serial," and think it would be a success. The stories we have had have given me great pleasure, and I am proud that I belong to such a brilliant band of young people. —"Mitts," W. Va.

Some weeks ago "Quien Saba" gave his ideas of what made our reading profitable. The following will prove that she is certainly receiving much profit from his reading, and has the gift of imparting in a very clear and pleasant manner, the impressions he receives. Such a letter as this cannot but be interesting reading to all lovers of good literature:

"In the midway of this our mortal life,
I found me in a gloomy wood, astray."

To me these opening lines from The Inferno of Dante Alighieri presages grandly the work of terrible strength which follows. Written by one who had mastered all the learning of his age, and then an exile from his land, it has a personal meaning as well as being the lofty preface to the gloomy horrors following.

Milton may depict the grotesque horrors of the infernal regions, Virgil may describe it as a loom from which the future is unrolled, Homer may treat it almost as a place of honor, where airy spirits stroll; but Dante, "stalking in stone-faced agony"—

"Among the maimed and miserable shades,"

brings to mind a drama of completeness and fullness of sublime execution which is lacking in the episodical accounts of the former writers.

As the poet comes to the dark abyss he reads above the high-arched gate this famous inscription, the last line of which is widely known:

"Through me you pass into the city of woe:
Through me you pass into eternal pain;
Through me among the people lost for aye.
Justice, the founder of my fabric moved;
To rear me was the task of power divine,
Supremest wisdom and primeval love.
Before me things create were none, save things
Eternal, and eternal I endure.
All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

With the spirit of the Roman poet as his guide he views the scene in the second circle which, most drearily, the artist, Dore, portrays as in storm tossed darkness. There

"The story blast of hell
With restless fury drives the spirits on."

After listening to the sad story of the lover, Francesca, he swoons from compassion and is awakened by thunder—

"Broke the deep slumber on my brain a crash
Of heavy thunder."

He is urged on by his guide and views the punishment of the prodigal and avaricious who roll great weights against each other with mutual upbraidings. He sees the suicides turned into bramble trees in which the harpies have their nests. He sees the steady tramp of rows of hypocrites marching with gilded caps bright on the outside, heavy with lead within. He sees these guilty of simony punished by hanging head downward in furnaces.

Descending to the seventh gulf, the clamor horrifies him—

"Amid this dread exuberance of woe
Ran naked spirits winged with horrid fear
Nor hope had they of crevice where to hide,
Or heliotrope to charm them out of view."

Once, interested in the bickering of two tortured spirits he paused to listen but his guide reminded him:

"To hear such wrangling is a joy for vulgar minds."

In another compartment of the seventh circle he sees where the sinners against God, nature and Art are punished by a rain of fire.

"Unceasing was the play of wretched hands,
Now this, now that way glancing, to shake off
The heat still falling fresh."

Amid the personal dangers and the astonishment which his living presence among the spirits creates he is enough forgetful of self to be sorrowful and his eyes feel such pity of

"The vast multitude, whom various wounds
Disfigured, that they longed to stay and weep."

On they pursue their way down to the ninth and last circle where sinners are frozen in solid ice and

"Numbing cold locks up Cocytus."

Through it all he converses with many and some speak proudly and exult over the deeds of ill done on earth, while some recent fearful wrongs done them; but all wish to be remembered still on earth.

Pursuing their way the guide prepares him for the last and greatest scene of all.

"Lo! Dis; and lo! the place
Where thou hast need to arm thy heart with strength."

This is the Judas circle—

"Lowest place is that of all, obscurest, and removed farthest
From Heaven's all-circling orb."

Chilled by the blasts of icy wind from the wings of Lucifer they prepare to depart, and pursuing a circuitous route, mazy and perplexing, they reach their journey's end, and the book closes with the following lines, so gentle and calm, and forming so marked a contrast with the horrors they have just quitted that the transition to the reader seems actual—

"Until on our view the beautiful light of heaven
Dawned through a circular opening in the cave,
Thence issuing we again beheld the stars."

—Quien Saba, West Virginia.

By all means let us have the Serial and I vote for "So. Dakota Bach," for one of the writers. I do wish he would hurry and finish the story he commenced a week or two ago, so I could sleep once more—a thing quite impossible as long as I am in such a state of suspense as to what happened to him, and what he saw that was so perfectly dreadful as to frighten a man!

I have already held my claim, and having no brother, a younger sister stayed with me one winter. We spent the time teaching the rising generation how to become good citizens. My ten by twelve mansion—that seems to be the regulation dimensions of a squatter's home—being within a few rods of the railroad track, the foot passengers frequently stopped over and helped themselves to such provisions as they could find. Once they forgot to leave anything for our supper.

Have any of you read a book called The Sign of the Prophet? Did he really have such a ring and was there a truly "Bright Wing," or is it all fiction?—"Topsy," Kansas.

After greatly enjoying the pleasant M. G. R. circle from a position just outside the door, I have at last mustered sufficient courage to ask for, at least, standing room inside as I feel the cold wintry winds approaching. Like "Mr. Smiley," from Mo., I am the "Ichabod Crane" of this settlement among the hills of Oregon.

As to facial attractions, some girls say I am "really pretty," while others insist that it is not safe for me to live near a railroad lest my lack of personal beauty frighten the passengers—such is the difference in girls!

If I am accepted as a member of the M. G. R., I will come again with a description of a visit to Crater Lake, in the National Park and, if Miss Prudence will allow me, will send some views to illustrate the subject. Having much sympathy for "Oregon Bach," I sign myself as "Oregon Bach No. 2."

Banner Puzzlers

For July.

Solutions—W. P. E., New York—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Macon, Georgia, in 1842; but spent the greater part of his life in Baltimore. At the age of 30 years he was appointed lecturer on English literature in Johns Hopkins University. In 1876 he claimed the attention of the whole country by his cantata sung at the opening of the Centennial Exposition. His published poems were noted for their originality. Some of his other productions are works of decided interest and merit. After many years of patient suffering from consumption he died in 1881.

METTA.

2.—COMBINATION PUZZLE.

Take 2-5ths of a wild animal, 2-7ths of a river in the northern part of Syria, and 1-2 of a Grecian capitol, and have the name of a city that Judah and Simeon conquered, slaying all the inhabitants and changing the name of the city.

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A railroad company hired a man to cut, split and haul to the road 160 cords of wood. The man can cut 8 cords in a day, can split 4 cords in a day, and can haul 12 cords in a day. How many days will it take him to complete the job?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—A city in France.
2.—Resembling an ape.
3.—To cleanse by water.
4.—The final result.
5.—The brightness of polished metal.

W. C. MOLLETT.

5.—QUERY.

What was the name of the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic, and in what time did she make the voyage?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "A woman without a laugh in her is the greatest bore in existence."

LOO SEE.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 18.

1.—James Blair.
2.—Cat (bird), Cow (bird), Crane, Crow, Eagle, Emu, Hawk, Hen, Heron, Ibis, Lark, Mavis, Owl, Raven, Robin, Roc, Stork, Swan, Teal, Tern and Wren.
3.—He worked 45 days. (See Chat.)
4.—September.
5.—The first coat was made by God, for Adam, out of the skins of beasts. (Gen. 3:21.)
6.—Shakespeare wrote—
"I cannot tell what you and other men
Think of this life; but for my single self,
I had as lief not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself."

Chat.

The solution sent by the author of the problem answered to-day is this:

Had he worked every day he would have received 60 times $3.20, or $192.00; therefore he lost by idleness $16.00, or $129.00, or $62.00. Every day he worked he failed to earn $3.20, and if failed to do this lost by $4.20; hence, to find how many must have been idle as many times $4.20 is contained times in $63.00, or $192.00. If he was idle 15 days he must have worked 60 days less 15 days, or 45.

J. A. Raymond, your solution is correct. Please do not be "a stranger hereafter, but come in and join us as you can.

Metta, the error was partly the fault of the Schoolmistress, your work is so correct that she failed to "size you as she generally is obliged to do puzzles. You will have a chance to get in a few days.

Marley Cranford, correct, as usual; you not coming to the Thanksgivings?

F. E. Perry, the Algebraic solution all right, but you will have to see this, by the author's solution, that it can be done by arithmetic.

Send in your names if you want an invitation to the Thanksgiving party.

GREAT-GREAT GRANDMA.

Her portrait shows us how she looked
In lace and satin, fine to see,
But skirt so scant, and waist so short,
And such a bonnet—Oh, dear me!
I wonder how she could dress so,
My great-great-grandma, long ago.

A famous housekeeper was she;
Could spin, and weave, and bake, and brew;
She doctored all the family,
And made their soap and candles, too.
There wasn't much she didn't know—
My great-great-grandma, long ago.

We have the sampler that she worked
In silk so beautifully fine,
Though she was just a little girl
The stitches aren't a bit like mine.
Do you suppose she loved to sew,
My great-great-grandma, long ago?

I love to look at her to-day,
In prim stiff curls, and dress so queer;
She smiles in such a lovely way
I'm sure she must have been so dear.
Oh, how I should have liked to know
My great-great-grandma, long ago.

—Ellen Manly in Good Housekeeping.

PINKY'S PREFERENCE.

Most animals stoutly resist all of our well-intentioned efforts to bring them up in dooryard ways, and take to the woods again with the first opportunity. I have tamed many squirrels, but sooner or later every one of them has escaped to the wilds. I have never known but one wild animal that wanted to be domesticated, that refused to stay in the woods when taken there, and this was a little possum, named, from the color of his long nose, "Pinky."

He was one of a family of nine that I caught several springs ago, and carried home. In the course of a few weeks his brothers and sisters were adopted by admiring friends, but Pinky, because he was the "runt" and looked very sorry and forlorn, was not chosen. He was left with me. I kept him, for his mother was dead, and fed him on milk until he caught up to the size of the biggest mother-fed possum of his age in the woods. Then I took him down to the old stump in the brier patch where he was born, and left him to shift for himself.

Being thrown into a brier patch was exactly what tickled "Br'er Rabbit" half to death, and anyone would have supposed that, being gently put down in his home brier patch would have tickled this little possum still more. Not he! I went home and forgot him. But the next morning, when breakfast was preparing, what should we see but Pinky, curled up in the feather cushion of the kitchen settee, fast asleep.

He had found his way back during the night, had climbed in through the trough of the pump box, and had gone to sleep like the rest of the family. He gaped and looked about when he awakened, altogether at home, but was surprised that morning soon.

He took his saucer of milk under the stove as if nothing had happened. We had had good many possums, lizards and the like, and so on, but this winsome show of confiding affection, Pinky was born to, was more to the briers. He had been in by the pump box that night, and quickly out of our minds. Two days after this I was crossing the yard and stopped to pick up a hickory nut that had been left in the woodpile. I had cut a round hole somewhat larger than a silver dollar, intending to fasten it up for the birds to nest in. It ought to have been as light as so much air, and instead it was heavy. I shook it, filled it with sand, nodded, turned it over and peeked into the hole to see if there was Pinky.

How he ever managed to squeeze through that opening I don't know, but there he was, sleeping away as sound as ever.

But that's just like him always a puzzle. He is most stupidly wise, or most wisely stupid.

And what became of him then? My heart smites me whenever I think of it. I took him back again to the woods the third time, and again he reappeared, blundered into a neighbor's yard, and a little later he was drawn up in a bucket of water from the bottom of that neighbor's well, still asleep, any—they couldn't wake him up.—Dallas Lore Sharp, in St. Nicholas.

BUMBLE BEE AND RED ANT

Overhead a bright blue sky; the trees swayed in the soft breeze, while the bees and insects hummed and droned a tender noonday lullaby to all nature. A little stream purled lazily along and then made quite a dash, as though to make up for lost time. Across the hot sand of the road a great bumble bee guided his awkward body. He must have been a very sleepy bumble bee, for he bumped his head and yellow-striped body against a large tree—bump—buzz—buzz—buzz—and he was on his back making his wings work very fast, as though he was trying to fly on his head.

He was choked with the sand, the accident had been terrible to him. Soon he ceased struggling, and the fuzzy legs and black hips stood up in the air—still—no longer protesting against fate.

Now, during these struggles, a small, red ant had been wisely waiting to know the result. A live bumble bee singing away in the air was one thing, but a dead bee on the ground was something else altogether. A few moments passed, and still no movement. The bumble bee was evidently dead.

The ant, with the true instinct of her kind of "putting by for a rainy day" quickly approached the fallen prize, and,

"SOME WENT TO HELP WITH THE BEE, OTHERS DREW THEMSELVES —AROUND THE HOW VANQUISHED ENEMY."

with her tiny feelers and legs went to work with a will.

Gracious! how that little red ant worked—never stopping to think she was trying to carry something many times her size; but pulled away, now as a straw lay across her path, and again attempting to lift her burden over a dead leaf, or forcing it through a forest of moss.

She would stop every now and then to drew themselves around the [illegible] quished enemy, and not until was quite safe in the ant's nest black prisoner obtain his freedom.

The bee safely stored, the ants even stop to admire their own but went to work at something. What would you have? Do know there is such a thing as Harriet E. Wright in Los Angeles

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Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

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AMERICAN WOMEN PROMINENT IN COMING DURBAR AT DELHI

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

London, Sept. 30.—The suggestion that King Edward might go to India to be crowned as emperor is not taken seriously, and in all probability the original program for the great and gorgeous durbar at Delhi will be carried out and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught as proxies of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra will be there crowned as Emperor and Empress of India.

After the proxies of the sovereigns, the most interesting figures at the coming coronation ceremonies will be Lord and Lady Curzon, especially as Lady Curzon is an American girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, formerly of Chicago. That a Chicago girl should come to be a vice-queen, practically occupying, with the viceroy, the throne of a vast oriental empire, is a romantic fact that will appeal to many. Another American woman of note who will be prominent at the ceremonies at Delhi is Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who with her husband will be guests of Lord and Lady Curzon. Mrs. West is more widely known as Lady Randolph

LORD CURZON.

LADY CURZON.

Churchill, and the clever American woman represents a real power through her political and social standing in England. She will shortly be made a Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem.

SITUATION IN HAYTI.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The Navy department has received the following cablegram from Commander Patch, of the Montgomery, in answer to its inquiry regarding the situation in Hayti:

"Cape Haytien, Sept. 26.—Blockade not effective. The position of the insurgents at a distance of 18 miles Cape Haytien, Hayti. The Haytien troops are now concentrated. A series of engagements has taken place, resulting in a government victory at Cape Haytien. The objective points of insurgents, if defeated, is Goanives, which is their headquarters. United States citizens at Terra Neuvez. Everything quiet at Haytien sea ports. PATCH."

The Navy department was informed of the departure of the collier Leonidas from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Cape Haytien with coal for the Montgomery.

Sir Michael Herbert, new British ambassador to United States, sailed for America.

THE RIGHT TO SWEEP.

Washington, Sept. 26.—An interesting account of the singular controversy which arose between the Greek and Latin monks over the right to sweep the steps and pavement of the church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, is contained in a report to the department of state from United States Consul Merrill, at Jerusalem, dated August 15. This controversy led to a bitter personal struggle between the monks, in which a number of the participants were injured seriously. Wholesale arrests followed and 34 monks were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from one week to a year. The political outcome of the trouble was the issue of irades by the Sultan granting to the several powers the right to protect their own subjects in Jerusalem.

New Lord Mayor of London.

London, Sept. 29.—Sir Marcus Samuel was to-day elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, succeeding Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale.

SOLDIERS ON DUTY

To Protect Mines and Non-Union Men.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., Sept. 30.—Six companies of the Fourth regiment, commanded by Col. O'Neil, of Allentown, arrived here this morning from Reading, Allentown, Lebanon and Harrisburg. When they alighted in the Reading railroad yard, northeast of the town, over 2,000 strikers assembled, but made no demonstration. The soldiers are now distributed along the Reading railroad until Gen. Gobin, who arrived here on a special train from Shenandoah, selects a permanent encampment site. The soldiers were ordered out last night to suppress rioting. Everything is quiet in this vicinity. Strike leaders are doing all they can to prevent the men from committing disorderly acts, and are urging large numbers of strikers from the Shenandoah region to return home. All last night fifty deputies at Richards colliery were surrounded by a big mob. At daybreak the strikers dispersed.

Reading Road Increasing Force.

Tamaqua, Pa., Sep. 30.—After a lapse of several days, troops were again sent through the Panther Creek Valley this morning. This action was taken because the turbulent element has been acting in a boisterous manner in their effort to intimidate non-unionists on their way to work. The presence of the soldiers had a quieting effect, and although strikers' pickets were out in force, there was no disturbance. It is asserted that the strikers in this vicinity are showing little interest in their union as compared with a few months ago, and that the distribution of relief funds is far too small to meet the demand. During the past few days 27 extra brakemen have been hired for the Shamokin division of the Philadelphia & Reading. Strike leaders claim that the reason the company is hiring so many men is in order to be prepared in case some of their crews refuse to handle hard coal. Railroad officials say the extra force is being hired because the company expects the coal traffic to gradually increase.

Rioting Miners at Mount Carmel.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 30.—Sheriff Dietrick last night asked General Gobin to send troops to Mount Carmel at once.

The sheriff and a posse left here last evening for the Union Coal Company's Richards' colliery, between this place and Mt. Carmel, to guard non-unionists from being attacked by a mob of one thousand strikers, assembled on the hills near the mine. They did not fire on the posse and the men refused to disperse for the sheriff. They are still near the colliery. The sheriff swore in a number of deputies at the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad to guard trains between here and Mt. Carmel, owing to a mob holding up a train near Green Ridge, when Lieutenant Andrew Brittain, a Union Company policeman, was wounded in the back by a load of buckshot fired by a striker.

Another Regiment Ordered Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30.—The Fourth regiment has been added to the state force of troops on duty in the anthracite strike region. Sheriff Dietrick called last night upon General Gobin for troops to suppress the rioting in Northumberland county. The general called up Governor Stone by telephone and stated the situation, after which the executive ordered out the Fourth regiment. A portion of the regiment will be located at Shenandoah and the remainder at Mount Carmel. Two of the companies of this regiment have been in the field for two months.

Coal Operator Talks Defiantly.

New York, Sept. 30.—John Markle, the coal operator, discussing the statement of President Mitchell, said:

"Mr. Mitchell is not voicing the sentiment of the majority of the miners in the anthracite coal fields when he says the sentiment of the miners is against returning to work. All his statements have been refuted by the facts already given out by the operators."

"But what is New York to do for coal?" he was asked.

"If a condition of anarchy existed now in New York what would you want? You would want the troops called out and protection afforded you," said Mr. Markle. "That is what we want. Give us protection and we will give you all the coal you want."

Asked whether the influence of the Catholic societies and other societies would have any effect in changing the policy of the operators, Mr. Markle said:

"On the contrary, their endeavor will have but one tendency—to prolong the strike. The well meant efforts of these philanthropic people will only inspire the miners with hope and induce them to hold out a little while longer, to their own detriment. They will only prolong the period of coal scarcity. Mr. Mitchell's organization will not be recognized under any circumstances."

Reading's Coal Shipments.

Reading Pa., Sept. 30.—The reports of the Philadelphia & Reading company here show that during the past week about 12,000 tons of hard coal were turned out of the washeries and collieries of the company, and transported to different points. This would be equivalent to about 400 cars. None of it has been delivered in the Schuylkill valley. The officials say the coal was all sent to Philadelphia and points beyond there.

Wants Government Ownership.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 30.—Plans for the organization of the People's Coal League have been launched in this city by Herbert Myrick, who organized the league of domestic producers three years ago. The platform in brief is as follows:

"We demand that the federal government own the coal mines and administer them in the interests of the whole people."

Mr. Myrick claims that the adoption of his plan will permanently solve the coal question by sending to congress men who have pledged themselves to favor government ownership of the coal mines. The plan includes soft and hard coal, and Mr. Myrick says it will be put before a million readers by Saturday of this week. The scheme is declared nonpartisan and non-political, and is designed to effect "such reform of the coal industry that a recurrence of existing conditions shall be impossible."

Boston's Mayor Takes Action.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Mayor Collins has called a conference of representative men of Boston to be held Wednesday noon in the common council chamber, to consider ways and means for relieving the present coal situation, in view of the threatened suffering of the poor of the city.

To Put Peat on the Market.

Passaic, N. J., Sept. 30.—The American Peat Company, with a capital of $50,000, is being formed in this city to develop and work large deposits of peat in Somerset county. The organizers are Ed. Terhune and other heirs of the Terhune estate in that county. They reside in this city. They control 200 acres of peat in that section. A plant will be erected and business begun as soon as the company is incorporated.

Revolt of Peasants.

Vienna, Sept. 26.—The Neusweiner Journal to-day announces that, as a result of the revolt of peasants in the district of Bedadeny, Hungary, the military were called upon to suppress the disorder and fired a volley, killing four persons and wounding others.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

What Goes Up

MUST COME DOWN.

Nothing is more certain than that the use of so-called tonics, stimulants and medicines, which depend upon alcohol for their effect, is injurious to health in the long run.

What goes up must come down, and the elevation of spirits, the temporary exhilaration resulting from a dose of medicine containing alcohol, will certainly be followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression, to relieve which another dose must be taken.

In other words, many liquid patent medicines derive their effect entirely from the alcohol they contain.

Alcohol, and medicines containing it, are temporary stimulants and not in any sense a true tonic. In fact it is doubtful if any medicine or drug is a real tonic.

A true tonic is something which will renew, replenish, build up the exhausted nervous system and wasted tissues of the body, something that will enrich the blood and endow it with the proper proportions of red and white corpuscles which prevent or destroy disease germs. This is what a real tonic should do and no drug or alcoholic stimulant will do it.

The only true tonic in nature is wholesome food, thoroughly digested. Every particle of nervous energy, every minute muscle, fibre and drop of blood is created daily from the food we digest.

The mere eating of food has little to do with the repair of waste tissue, but the perfect digestion of the food eaten has everything to do with it.

The reason so few people have perfect digestion is because from wrong habits of living the stomach has gradually lost the power to secrete the gastric juice, peptones and acids in sufficient quantity.

To cure indigestion and stomach troubles it is necessary to take after meals some harmless preparation which will supply the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and probably the best preparation of this character is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found in every drug store and which contain in pleasant, palatable form the wholesome peptone and diastase which nature requires for prompt digestion.

One or two of these excellent tablets taken after meals will prevent souring, fermentation and acidity and insure complete digestion and assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are equally valuable for little children as for adults, as they contain nothing harmful or stimulating but only the natural digestives.

One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and they are in every sense a genuine tonic because they bring about in the only natural way a restorative of nerve power, a building up of lost tissue and appetite, in the only way it can be done by the digestion and assimilation of wholesome food.

MACEDONIAN REBELS

Three Thousand Men in the Field and Government Formed.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 30.—The organ of the Macedonian Revolutionary committee announces the outbreak of an insurrection in Macedonia under the leadership of Jankoff, a former Bulgarian colonel, who has at his disposal over three thousand combatants who have been divided into several bands. A provisional government has been formed which is directing the operations of the insurgents in the districts of Kastoria, Vodena, Guerguelli and Neglena. Railroad and telegraphic communication has been interrupted in several places.

The journal calls upon the Macedonian emigrants to hasten to the assistance of their brethren.

Fighting in Albania

Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 30.—Fighting between Turkish regulars and Albanians is reported from Mitrovitza, European Turkey. The Turkish forces shelled and reduced to ashes the Albanian villages of Koprin and Babronitch.

Albanians at Mitrovitza have recently most bitterly objected to the appointment of a Russian consul there, and this opposition has led to clashes with Turkish troops.

Not Alarmed in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—Diplomatic circles here do not regard the situation in Macedonia as being so serious as would appear from the Turkish government's military preparation in calling out 40,000 men of the militia reserves. The porte's alarm is partially attributed to the maneuvers and other incidents of the Shipka Pass fetes, the political importance of which, however, is considered to have been greatly exaggerated in view of the approach of the winter when the movements will necessarily be stopped. It is not thought that the threats of the Macedonian committee will foment a general revolution or develop into anything very serious.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 30.—Revolutionists under Galvese have proclaimed the independence of the territory of Acre, and have declared war against Bolivia. Inhabitants of the territory are supporting the revolution. Many Bolivians who have been taken prisoners have been well treated.

Pekin Once More Free.

Pekin, Sept. 30.—The restoration to the Chinese of the Pekin-Shan-Hai-Kwan railroad yesterday, with the consent of the allies, fulfills the terms of the protocol. The guards who are keeping open the line of communication from Pekin to the sea, will be retained indefinitely.

LEAD TRUST

Will Be Capitalized at $60,000,000 or Over--Financing Has Been Arranged For.

New York, Sept. 30.—Plans were practically concluded yesterday for the formation of a mammoth lead combination which will include all the important lead manufacturing concerns in the country. Its capital will be at least $60,000,000 and the plans for financing the deal have been satisfactorily arranged. It is said that interests identified with the American Smelting and Refining company, the Morton Trust Co., and the National Lead company will be the concerns which will supply the necessary cash.

The scope of the new combination will include manufacturers of sheet, pipe and shot lead and white lead corroders. The American Smelting and Refining company, which is the largest producer of pig lead in the country will also be largely interested as a stockholder.

The directors will be chosen from the present board of directors of the National Lead company, the American Smelting and Refining company and the Union Lead and Oil company. Some of the more important concerns which will be taken into the new company are the Union Oil and Lead company, American Lead and Shot Co., Latham Bros. & Co., of New York and Philadelphia; Raymond Lead company, Chicago; Kahn Brothers, New York; Hoyt Metal company, St. Louis; Markle Lead company, St. Louis; Gibson-Price company, Cleveland; Blatchford Lead company, Chicago; Robinson Lead Co., and Sharks Shot and Lead company.

Some of the white lead corroders and producers which will be taken in and which will be operated directly by the National Lead company, are the McDougal White Lead company, Buffalo; Sterling White Lead company, Pittsburg; Eagle Lead company, Cincinnati; Gebhardt Lead company, Dayton, O., Mathieson Lead company, Brooklyn.

ARMY MANEUVERS.

The Game of War Being Played at Fort Riley, Kan.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 27.—The exercises of each regiment as an advance guard of an imaginary division, involving the employment of artillery, was the problem worked out in the field by the maneuver division at Camp Root yesterday.

The "Blue" army was the defending force. It was composed of two companies of engineers, troops A, B and C, of the Fourth cavalry, the Sixth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second regiments of infantry, the Twenty-eighth mountain battery and the Seventh battery field artillery. The "Brown," or attacking army, was made up of the Nineteenth battery, field artillery, and troops D, E and F of the Fourth cavalry.

When the invading army came upon the defenders, both sides at once commenced a heavy fire, which lasted an hour and a half.

At 12 o'clock the recall was sounded, and each army then retreated to their respective starting points.

The afternoon maneuver was the attack on the "Blue" army's rear guard by the "Brown" army. During the engagement, troop D, Fourth cavalry, under the command of Capt. E. B. Winona, made a detour of about three miles around the hills, toward the Republican river, covering much of the rough stretch of ground at a gallop. While making the detour, the troop came upon a detachment of the "Blue" army's infantry.

The result of the troop's detour was that it succeeded in cutting off the enemy's rear guard from the main body, which left the latter exposed.

Fort Riley, Kan., Sept. 29.—Rain marred the maneuvers to-day, and although they were carried out as originally planned, the troops moved out in a steady downpour, which continued with but slight intervals throughout the morning.

The military problems of the day came as near toward painting the picture of a big battle as is likely to be throughout the entire two weeks that the troops are to remain in camp. There was very sharp fighting for a time.

HON. D. H. MERCER.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27.—Congressman David H. Mercer, whose sixth consecutive nomination by the Republicans of his district has been unexpectedly bolted by the Omaha Bee, began his political career in 1892, and when he won his seat in the house of representatives after one

of the liveliest, most bitterly contested campaigns in the history of Nebraska. It was said of him at that time that he had personally interviewed every voter and kissed every baby in his district. His service in Washington has been considered of great value both to his party and his state, successive speakers of differing political faiths having shown their appreciation of his ability by appointing him to a place on many important committees. He is still believed by his friends and adherents to be a man marked for future signal honors. Congressman Mercer is chairman of the congressional committee on public buildings and grounds.

NEGRO BURNED TO DEATH.

Corinth, Miss., Sept. 29.—Writhing in the flames of burning fagots, piled high by hundreds of citizens, Tom Clarke, alias Will Gibson, a young negro, was burned at the stake here at a late hour yesterday afternoon, having confessed to one of the most atrocious crimes in the history of North Mississippi, the assault and murder of Mrs. Carey Whitefield, on August 19 last. Before the torch was applied, Clarke stated that he deserved his fearful doom. He confessed to other crimes, murders and robberies.

A "JOLLY" FOR TOWER.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—The czar has expressed personally and through Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, his regret at the approaching departure of Charlemagne Tower, the American ambassador here, who has been transferred to Berlin, alluding appreciatively to the cordiality of the intercourse which he maintained with the imperial government throughout his mission. General regret is also expressed in court circles and in society. Mr. and Mrs. Tower will probably go to the Crimea to bid farewell to the czar.

VALUE OF TESTIMONY

Greater Than Assertion.

There is none of us so hardened but that when we have been able to aid our fellow creatures by conferring a benefit or bringing a little comfort into their lives we like to have appreciation shown. This generally affords more pleasure than the performance of the act itself, and in this connection the following letter from a Paris, Texas, lady is of more than usual interest: "Dear Friends: I address you as such, for you have been such to me. I suffered for three years off and on with piles. I was treated at the hospital, and the new and elegant hospital of Memphis; they only gave me temporary relief. I came west, thinking the change of air and water would benefit me; five months ago the bleeding piles came back on me, and bled so much that I thought I would die. I have had four of the finest doctors in this section of Texas; all they did was to finally nearly let me go to my grave; all they wanted was a big sum of money from me and to operate on me. I said no, no surgeon's knife would enter me; if it was my time to die God knew it, and when I died I would die all together. I began hearing about your medicine. I had no faith in you, but I sent and got a box of your Pyramid Pile Cure; in two days the blood flow had slackened to one-half the amount, and in one week I felt so much better I walked four blocks and did a little housework. I was not bleeding then; in three weeks I was well. God bless you for putting such a wonderful medicine within the reach of suffering men and women. I shall never cease to recommend your medicine or be without it; also I used your Pyramid Pills. Sallie A. Hearndon." Testimony like this should be more convincing than all claims and assertions, and should leave no doubt in the mind of the reader as to the merit of the remedy. Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for fifty cents a package, or will be mailed by the makers to any address upon receipt of price. Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their book on cause and cure of piles.

THE BEEF TRUST.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—What was to have been an important move in the formation of the alleged beef trust took place Saturday, when Swift & Co. notified the Anglo-American Packing Company that it would assume control of the Kansas City and Chicago plants to-day. This assumption of control was to have been a practical announcement of the consummation of the trust.

$1,000 IN GOLD DOLLARS FREE.

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE?

Each one of the three lines of figures IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle and can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is numbered 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000.00 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for getting subscriptions for us. This you can do by giving up a little of your spare time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the three names, but WORK IS PAID FOR. A COPY OF YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to every one answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer. Immediately WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our GREAT MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to give away LARGE SUMS OF GOLD FREE. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded PRIZES: PRIZES: Mrs. J. M. Lachlin, Twenty-third Street, Pittsburg, Pa., $120.00; Mr. E. F. Ackerman, Derby, N. H., $125.00; Mrs. Fred Peace, 146 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y., $120.00; Mr. George Corbett, Five Islands, Nova Scotia, Canada, $80.00; H. C. Hare, 40 Wisconsin Avenue, Columbus, O., $175.00 (this includes the $50.00 Cabinet Grand Upright Piano); Mr. Ketlle, 2708 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Pa., $90.00; Miss Martha Gregory, 3 Park Street, Norwalk, Conn., $100.00; Mrs. Ada Lyle, Box 7, Enfield, N. H., $110.00. We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only a few names, as we desire the space to tell you all about THIS SPECIAL $1,000.00 IN GOLD OFFER. The above solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and the reward is so handsome that it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many golden prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever enough to spell out the Three Cities. WE HAVE THE $1,000.00 IN GOLD. Have you the brains and energy? If you can make out the names of the three cities, send them to us without one cent of money. Remember, with many of the PRIZES OF LIFE. Your Courage and Determination and determination rewarded have. share in OUR FREE MONEY DISTRIBUTION depends entirely upon your own energy and brains. Don't delay in SOLVING THIS PUZZLE. Many of the people we have recently sent large sums of money to in our Free Money Distribution write us kind and grateful letters, profuse in thanks for our prompt and honest dealings, and saying that if we had not so strongly urged them to try to win they would not have been successful and would not have been the happy recipients of a large sum of money for only a few hours' work. IT ALWAYS PAYS TO GIVE A LITTLE. OUR BIG CASH PRIZES mean a little to a stranger, but large sums of money to the winners, have gladdened the hearts of many persons who received the good fortune. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately. DON'T DELAY.

THIS IS THE GREAT PUZZLE.

14	5	23	25	15	18	11			
23	1	19	8	9	14	7	20	15	14
3	8	9	3	1	7	15			

CAN YOU SOLVE IT FOR GOLD?

ADDRESS:

THE ROBINSON PUBLISHING COMPANY,

24 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ZOLA DEAD

The Great Apostle of Realism Asphyxiated in His Room.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist, who was born in Paris, April 2, 1840, died this morning.

Zola was found dead in his house from asphyxiation. His wife is gravely ill. It is said that the novelist's death was accidental.

Zola was asphyxiated by fumes from a stove, the pipes of which are said to have been out of order. At the same time it is stated that there are indications of suicide. Zola and his wife returned to Paris yesterday after spending three months in the country. It is hoped that Madame Zola will survive.

Zola returned to his Paris home from his country house at Medana, and owing to a sudden spell of cold weather here he ordered the heating stove in his bed room to be lighted. The stove burned badly, but Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock last night, and the servants, not hearing any movement in the apartment this morning, entered the bed room at 9:30, and found Madame Zola lying on the bed inanimate. Zola was lying half out of bed with his head and shoulders on the floor. Doctors were summoned, but they failed to restore him to life. After prolonged efforts they resuscitated Madame Zola. Zola had evidently been awakened by a choking sensation, tried to rise, but was overcome by the fumes, which apparently escaped from the defective stove.

Madame Zola now lies in a state of complete prostration. An improvement in her condition is anxiously awaited in order to obtain further light on the occurrence.

A druggist who was the first to arrive at the house in order to attend Zola and wife, said:

"When I entered the bed room, M. Zola was partly lying on the floor, amid matter thrown up from his stomach. No special odor likely to cause asphyxiation was then distinguished. The two victims, however, did not present exclusive symptoms of asphyxiation. Their faces were contorted and their lips were bloodless."

The commissary of police, in his report to the prefect of Paris, said:

"The heating stove was not lighted, and there was no odor of gas. It is believed that his death was due to accidental poisoning by drugs. Two little dogs found in the bed room are alive."

Dr. Leyrmand, who attended the victims, is quoted as saying in an interview published this afternoon, that the plate of the stove was still warm, and that the ejections came from a dog.

The commissary of police, in a second report, endorsed the medical opinion that Zola's death was accidental and due to asphyxiation.

The druggist later said:

"I think it probable that the accident was caused by inhaling heavy carbonic gas, which lay mainly below the level of the high bed. M. Zola and wife were thus not suffocated on the bed. M. Zola was awakened by the effect of the gas, and tried to rise, but he was seized with vomiting, fainted, and thus fell to the floor, where he was suffocated by the gas. His wife was also overcome, but less so than her husband."

Emile Zola was born in Paris, April 2, 1840, and when 20 years old, after a course of study at the Lycee Saint Louis, was in extreme poverty. In 1862 he entered Hachette's bookstone as a packing clerk. There he studied the publishing business, and began writing. His first work was "Contes a Ninon," published in 1864, and since then he has written innumerable novels and short stories, some of which have been dramatized. Zola was the leader in the French realistic school of literature. He became particularly noticeable throughout the world in recent years by his persistent defense of Capt. Dreyfus. On February 23, 1898, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 3,000 francs for libeling the court martial that tried and acquitted Major Esterhazy, the accuser of Dreyfus. The sentence was annulled by the court of cessation. Again he was tried, and sentenced to imprisonment for a year, and to pay a fine, but he left France to avoid judgment until a retrial could be secured. He soon returned, however, and had been living as before in Paris.

ROUMANIAN NOTE.

Drift of Opinion Concerning It in European Capitals.

Vienna, Sept. 26.—The Roumanian conservative organ, La Roumanie, protests energetically, in an editorial article, against the unjust proceedings of the United States and contends that neither America nor any other country was more entitled to interfere in the matter of the Jews than is Roumania to demand explanations concerning the Filipinos, Boers, Poles or Finns. The paper accuses the United States of a desire to meddle in European politics and complains that it is hard to be ill-treated by a state which is one of the largest in existence and which will, in 50 years, be a prominent factor in the world's politics.

The same paper gives details of the stopping of emigration passports to the Jews, which has called forth an indignant protest from another Roumanian journal. This paper roundly condemns the action of the minister of the interior as illegal and unworthy of a civilized country, inasmuch as many intending emigrants have spent their all for a passage and are now reduced to misery.

London, Sept. 26.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard says that he considers Secretary Hay's Roumanian note very disconcerting to the Russian authorities, whose resourceful diplomacy has not been for many years so disagreeably taxed. Obviously, continues the correspondent, the framing of a reply will be a task of extreme delicacy and difficulty for Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, who probably will send a polite but brief negative, ungarnished with any explanation or qualification.

The Standard's correspondent adds that a majority of the Russian newspapers criticise Mr. Hay's note very unfavorably.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—Germany has decided not to associate herself in a formal manner with the American and British protests against Roumania's treatment of the Jews. The German government adopts this attitude, it is understood, independently of other continental powers. In German official quarters, there is not believed to be the slightest possibility of collective action being taken. Russia and Austria especially being determined not to move in the matter.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Secretary Hay's note to the powers on the subject of Roumania's treatment of the Jews, of which slight notice was at first taken, under that the French government will support a movement among the powers to put pressure on Roumania in favor of the impression that it would lead to nothing, is now attracting more attention in the French press and in official circles here. It is practically certain better treatment of the Jews, and it is believed that Germany will take a similar attitude. While it is thought the United States will thus be successful in stirring the powers into seriously considering the matter, and that remonstrances may be addressed to Roumania, not much hope is expressed in a practical and permanent effect within Roumania from such action.

A semi-official agency to-day circulated the following announcement: "The French government has not yet replied to Secretary Hay's note. While it is impossible to forecast M. Delcasse's decision, the impression in diplomatic circles is that while recognizing the high motive which actuated Mr. Hay, M. Delcasse will not entirely agree with the views advanced in the American note."

A SHAMEFUL OATH.

Vienna, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Pester Lloyd from Bucharest, Roumania, calls attention to an old law, by which a Jew may be compelled by the Roumanian courts of law to take an oath in a shameful and medieval manner.

The Jew is placed in an open coffin in the synagogue, clad in his grave clothes, and is forced to repeat the curse and maledictions uttered by the rabbi upon him and every member of his family if he fails to tell the truth. All agitation to get this law repealed, says the dispatch, has been futile, and although it has fallen into desuetude, it may still be invoked if the Christian party in a law suit demands it and the judge consents.

"Colonel" Roosevelt.

London, Sept. 26.—The Daily Chronicle, this morning, gives currency to a rumor that a movement is on foot to make President Roosevelt a colonel in a British line regiment. A local paper says a precedent for such action is being inquired into.

SICILY SWEPT

By a Severe Tornado---Great Loss of Life.

Syracuse, Sicily, Sept. 29.—A fresh storm burst over the district of Santa Maria yesterday and many houses were destroyed. The stormy weather continues generally throughout Sicily.

It is now believed that 200 persons perished at Modica during the tornado. In one instance a family of ten persons were drowned in bed. The village of Sortino has been practically destroyed and 43 persons were drowned.

The water rose in the church to a height of twelve feet. Many children lost their lives.

There have been some disgraceful scenes of pillage from the ruins and from bodies, which show the necessity of more troops to keep order.

The total damage as the result of the cyclone is expected to amount to over $2,500,000.

The bodies of six hundred persons are now awaiting burial, and as means for their prompt interment are lacking, there are grave fears of an epidemic.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—The recent action of the czar in reading a lecture on obeying the nobles, to the peasants of several provinces, through the medium of the elders, has won him considerable applause from those of the Russian nobility who are opposed to his various progressive reform ideas. It is conceded that he has strengthened himself among those of the aristocracy who have openly allied themselves heretofore with Grand Duke Michael and his reactionary views. The grand duke, as heir apparent to the throne, being cousin to the czar, has been more than ever aggressive in promulgating his views on state questions since it became known that the czarina had again failed of an heir for the czar.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

THE NEW MINISTER.

London, Sept. 27.—"It is just like going home," said Sir Michael Herbert to a representative of the Associated Press, prior to sailing for New York to-day on the Campania. The new ambassador to the United States, who is accompanied by Lady Herbert, expects to stay a couple of days in New York and then go to Washington.

The ambassador evinced keen interest in the progress of the Roumania negotiations.

"It is rather a new departure for the United States, is it not?" he asked. "We are backing it up. Yes, I have heard that Germany has disassociated itself from Secretary Hay's suggestion, but I understand Great Britain is going to keep on backing it up."

Handed Over.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 28.—Russia to-day will officially hand over the Shan-Hai-Kwang-New-Kwang railroad to China.

SENATOR HANNA

Forecasts Action by Congress on Hard Coal Strike.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Walter Wellman in a special to the Chicago Record-Herald, says: "Should the anthracite strike continue until congress meets, two months hence, efforts will be made to secure legislation against the railway trust which dominates the hard coal field and absolutely refuses to make any concessions or to arbitrate. There is a great demand for congressional action. It is expressed by trade union people, city councils, ministers' meetings and by the overwhelming force of public opinion. So far no one has pointed out the practical method by which congress can get at the subject, but those who advocate congressional action do not doubt that the way can be found.

"Senator Hanna is one of those who believe that if the strike continues a couple of months longer congress will take a hand in the game. During his recent visit to New York Senator Hanna uttered some pretty sharp words of warning in the presence of business men whom he knew would repeat what he said to the presidents of the coal railways.

"'These people do not know what sort of a volcano they are living over,' said the Ohio senator. 'I can tell them something they ought to know. Ninety per cent of the American people sympathize with the strikers and are against the operators in this fight. If the strikers need more money than organized labor can raise to carry on the battle the people at large are willing to subscribe. I know of business men who are willing to contribute large checks rather than see the men starved into submission. They believe it would be a disgrace to American manhood if Baer and his associates were able to win the victory through the brute force of capital held in stubborn hands.

"'If the strike is still on when congress meets Baer and his friends will hear something drop. Four-fifths of all the men elected to the house this year will be pledged to take drastic action against the coal monopoly. There may be some difficulties in getting at the question, but the way will be found. The railway presidents who stand out and say they have nothing to arbitrate and no concessions to make are doing more harm to the Republican party and breeding more discontent and socialism than anything else that ever was known in this country.'

"In the East public opinion is almost as partial to the strikers' side of the case as Senator Hanan reports it in his part of the middle West. Although the people of this city and section are actually suffering from lack of coal with which to heat their houses, they do not blame the miners. The weight of their criticism is visited upon the presidents of the railways, whose stubborn pride, whose determination to crush John Mitchell and the union, stand before every consideration of public good, as well as the interests of the corporations they represent. The pressure for resumption of mining is a pressure which bears down upon the railway managers and not upon President Mitchell and his organization.

"This pressure is becoming something very fierce, and the wonder is that the railway presidents are able to withstand it. Schools may not be able to keep open and a few have already been compelled to close, on account of lack of fuel. Hospitals are in the same trouble. Churches must soon suffer, notwithstanding "Divine-right" Baer's presumptive willingness to see that they are provided for. Doctors are beginning to talk of an increased death rate, due to imperfectly heated houses. Colds, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, bronchial and throat affections are already on the increase. All this before cold weather has come at all. Men who understand the situation fully marvel that the railway presidents have the nerve to take upon themselves such a terrible responsibility. Their lot will not be an enviable one when the mercury drops and women and children are forced to suffer."

FUNSTON OBJECTS.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Brig. Gen. Funston in his annual report of the Department of the Colorado, declares the recent anti-canteen legislation of congress has lowered the discipline of the army, ruined scores of good soldiers and enriched saloonkeepers, gamblers and dissolute women. His report announces a deplorable increase in offenses, particularly desertion, attributed to the abolition of the canteen and garrison life restrictions of men returning from field service.

Warning to Federal Employes.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Acting Secretary Sanger has issued a circular to the officers and employes of the war department warning them against political assessment and partisan activity of officeholders.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 362 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am.

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

ON TO THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

Great Development in the New Gold Fields.

From Boise, Idaho, Capital News, September 22d:

"Mr. James E. Jewell left yesterday for Thunder Mountain district, this being the eighth trip he has made this season. He represents the Thunder Mountain Gold-Reef Mining and Development corporation, a company composed of eastern capitalists, the majority of whom are from Kansas City. This company is largely interested in Thunder Mountain district, and is developing to a great extent on its properties there, which show exceedingly good prospects of large dividend paying mines. The properties controlled by the company are situated on Four-Mile creek and on the head of Sugar creek and Profile creek.

"While Mr. Jewell was in the district last month he discovered a splendid ledge of Chmabar at the head of Sugar creek, assays from which have shown as high as 70 per cent quicksilver. He says he has traced this ledge the length of five claims, and that in nearly every instance where he has gone down upon it, found it to be over eight feet in width, thus making a very strong and valuable proposition.

"Mr. Jewell goes into Thunder Mountain this time with some members of his company, for the purpose of examining the developments so far done and making arrangements for future work which will undoubtedly be extended throughout the winter."

The Thunder Mountain G. R. M. & D. Corp. controls 37 claims (740 acres) in this great new gold field. Its ore, which is free milling, assays as high as $1,016.60 per ton in gold. Stock is now selling at 15 cents per share, par value $1.00, fully paid and non-assessable. On and after October 25th stock will be sold at the advanced price of 25 cents per share and the return of every dollar invested in it will be guaranteed by a large and responsible trust company. This certainly speaks volumes for the value of all the stock of this company. Those who wish to obtain a block of the stock while it is yet at the ground floor price of 15 cents per share should subscribe at once.

Write at once for free prospectus and description of Thunder Mountain's great gold wealth, which will also tell of the plans and management of this corporation. Address the Underwriting and Brokerage Co., selling agents, Dept. B, Suite 822 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RURAL DELIVERY

Estimates for Next Year Are Nearly Double Present Cost of Service.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The estimates for the rural free delivery service for the next fiscal year have been finally framed. They aggregate $12,655,800, a net increase of $5,126,400 over the appropriations made for the current year. The estimates include the following items: Pay of letter carriers $12,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000; ten division superintendents at $2,500 each per annum in place of seven special agents in charge of divisions; four special agents at $1,800 each (a new grade); 30 special agents at $1,600, an increase of 15 in number; 15 special agents at $1,400; 15 special agents at $1,300 each; 56 route inspectors at $1,200, aggregating $67,200, a decrease of $21,600; per diem for 79 special agents and 56 route inspectors, increase of one dollar per diem for route chairs, totals $169,000, increase $29,500; incidental expenses, special agents, route inspectors, livery hire, etc., $25,000; incidental expenses, including letter boxes, furniture, straps, badges, etc., $200,000; clerks in division headquarters, $51,400.

HOTEL BLOWN UP.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Golden Eagle Hotel, on the corner of New Jersey avenue and D streets, was blown up with dynamite this morning at 4:30 o'clock, by Frank McKee, one of the guests, who subsequently committed suicide. A score of guests were thrown from their beds by the explosion, but only Proprietor Louis Brandt and his wife were injured, the latter seriously.

The roof of the building was blown off and the falling wreckage crashed through the basement leaving the structure as if wrecked by a tornado. Every pane of glass in the building and the adjoining structures was broken. The explosion called out the fire department.

The affair is involved in some mystery. The proprietor gave a banquet last night in honor of his wife who had just returned from Germany and McKee was a guest.

McKee had boarded at the hotel four years and had been treated as a member of the Brandt family, which includes a daughter, Sophie, with whom McKee is said to have been in love. Brandt denies that there was any understanding between the two. McKee remarked last night that he was going to wait until Sophie returned from Germany with her mother and then was going to his old home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Brandt and her daughter returned about 8 o'clock last night. The attempt at wholesale murder followed this morning. McKee, with a pistol in his hand, was seen by an employe of a lunch room opposite the hotel just before the shots were fired. When the explosion occurred a slight blaze sprang from the debris, but it was quickly extinguished by the firemen. Brandt and his wife were rescued before many of the thirty guests of the establishment had reached the part of the building in which McKee's room was located. McKee, with revolver clutched in his hand was found lying on the floor with his head in a pool of blood. A bullet-hole near the right ear had caused instant death. Brandt was bruised about the body and shaken up badly and received a severe cut on the left leg. Mrs. Brandt sustained bruises about the body and a cut hand. When the wrecked building was searched today enough dynamite was found in McKee's trunk to blow up a block of buildings.

McKee was about 28 years of age; he was formerly of Philadelphia and had relatives in Chicago. His brother, Harry, was killed in Chicago last year according to a telegram found in the dead man's room to-day. McKee was a machinist in the navy yard here, but resigned on inheriting upwards of $20,000 about four years ago. This amount he is said to have lost on the races, and his act is accredited by some to this loss. Detectives are investigating the case today.

BUILDING COLLAPSED.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The front portion of the nine story office building under construction for Henry S. Williard, on Fourteenth street, opposite the New Williard Hotel, collapsed shortly after 8 o'clock this morning and a large crowd of people passing on their way to business had a miraculous escape from death or injury. The accident was caused by overweighting the two iron column supports from the front wall, the pillars being insufficient to sustain the weight of the 900 and 1,000 pound stones which were being piled as a sill coping on the sixth floor. These immense stones and a part of the iron framework fell to the ground, but fortunately the noise of the crash gave sufficient warning to the forty workmen employed and to the passers-by. Only one man, a laborer named Washington Gordon, was injured but he was able to return to work.

FORTY REUNIONS

G. A. R. Veterans Will Hold Many Meetings in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The program of corps and other reunions to be held on Camp Roosevelt during next week's Grand Army encampment has been completed. About forty meetings are provided for, including a formal dedication of the camp Monday, October 6, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Secretary Hay, General Torrence and others are to deliver speeches. The reunions are to be held in large canvas tents which are now being erected for that purpose and which are to be designated respectively Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Meade tents. The meetings are to extend from Monday until Friday inclusive, and, owing to the large number of bodies which desire to have reunions, they are to be held in the morning, afternoon and evening.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The following important diplomatic appointments have been announced from the state department:

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany; Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia; Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary; Arthur Hardy, of New Hampshire, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland; David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil. These appointments are to take effect when Ambassador White leaves Berlin in November.

Other Changes.

Washington, Sept. 29.—It is believed that the changes in the diplomatic service reported last week will be followed soon by at least two others. Henry White, secretary of embassy to London, whose name did not appear in last week's list, is still regarded as in line to receive an important ministry or even embassy, though whether his chances incline toward Rome, where Mr. Meyer is reported to be about to relinquish his post, or to Caracas, where Minister Bowen is impatiently waiting for a transfer, cannot now be predicted.

PENSION REPORT.

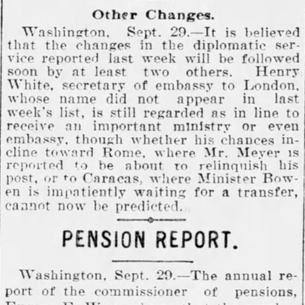
Washington, Sept. 29.—The annual report of the commissioner of pensions, Eugene F. Ware, shows that the number of names on the pension rolls still is under the million mark, despite a net gain of 5,732 pensioners since 1898. The total enrollment July 1, last, was 999,446, against 997,735 last year. The total comprises 738,809 soldiers and 260,637 widows and dependants. The aggregate includes 4,695 pensioners outside the United States.

The number of death notices of old soldiers, not now in the service, received by the bureau during the year was 50,128, but only 27,043 of them were pensioners.

The report says that the death rate among the pensioners for the coming year will be about 40,000 and the losses to the rolls from other causes will be about 6,000. The total amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $137,504,268 and the yearly cost of operating and maintaining the bureau and the agencies, outside of payment of pensions proper, aggregates $3,509,529. The pension system, says the report, since the beginning of the government has cost $2,992,509,019, exclusive of the establishment of the soldiers' homes. The pension disbursements by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444.

MISS HAGNER'S LUCK.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Miss Belle Hagner has just fallen heir to $100,000 by a legacy from her aunt. Miss Hagner is private secretary to Mrs. Roose-



MISS BELLE HAGNER.

velt. She is a niece of Judge Hagner of the district bench, and a daughter of Dr. Charles Hagner of this city. Her brother is a paymaster in the army.

TREATIES WITH CUBA.

Washington, Sept. 25.—With the expectation of being able to present to congress at the opening of its next session a fabric of treaties between the United States and Cuba, negotiations are pending between Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister, and the state department, with regard to a commercial treaty, an extradition treaty and a treaty to adjust the title to the Isle of Pines. It is the purpose of Minister Quesada, it is stated, to draw up the commercial treaty on reciprocal lines. The fate of such a treaty will depend naturally on congressional action on the subject of Cuban reciprocity. An extradition treaty between the United States and Cuba already has been drafted. The provision for the establishment of civil government in Cuba omitted the Isle of Pines from the constitutional boundaries of Cuba and left its title to future definition by treaty. The United States has decided to leave the island under the jurisdiction of the Cuban government until such a convention can be consummated. The Isle of Pines is a municipal district of the judicial district of Bejucal, and a part of Havana province.

White House Furniture Burned.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Upwards of thirty pieces of furniture, some curtains and portieres and several heavy plate mirrors, all belonging to the White House, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin yesterday in the upholstering establishment of A. E. Kennedy, on Connecticut avenue. The loss is estimated by the fire department at $5,000. So far as known none of the pieces destroyed was of historic character.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

ROOSEVELT TALKS.

Emphatic Intimation That Mine Owners Must End Strike.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The coal strike and the situation that resulted from it was the subject of a conference held at the temporary White House to-day, in which the President, Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Moody, Postmaster-General Payne and Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, participated. Everyone connected with the conference was very reticent, but it is learned that the President is much concerned over the situation—the near approach of winter and the great scarcity of fuel. Just what action can be taken is not known. The fact that a move has been made in the Massachusetts courts to have receivers appointed for the coal companies was discussed, but the legal view was that this was entirely inadequate and would not be likely to relieve the situation. The impression prevails that one reason for the hurried visit of Secretary Root to New York was for the purpose of discussing with the leading business men of that city the situation with a view to bringing the strike to an end.

The second conference lasted less than an hour. The coal situation was further discussed, but the participants refused to make any statements when they came from the President's room.

"Has any line of action been taken that the administration confidently expects will settle the strike?" Postmaster General Payne was asked.

"I cannot answer that question," he said.

The conferees met again about 2 o'clock and are now in session in the President's room. Dr. Lung called shortly after the second conference began, but did not see the President.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—In a special from Philadelphia to the Enquirer, it is asserted that the visit of President Mitchell and the other United Mine Workers' leaders to the Quaker City yesterday was for the purpose of meeting a representative of the anthracite coal mines and railroad companies, and that a proposition was made for a settlement of the strike, which is now to be submitted to the miners. It is further asserted that this proposition was forced from the coal operators by pressure brought to bear upon them at the direct instance of President Roosevelt. The dispatch continues:

Appeals from citizens and statesmen, from politicians of every degree and from all classes of society have come from the New England states A fuel famine means something in the East. It means death and suffering to a degree which cannot be imagined in Philadelphia and New York.

It is within the last few weeks that this New England aspect has been brought to the attention of Washington. Since this element has entered the consideration, that of certain suffering if the strike is prolonged, the representations to the operators direct from the national executive have been to the point and emphatic.

It has been also agreed upon by the miners' leaders that they must adopt offensive as well as defensive tactics if they are to win from the coal trust within a reasonable time.

Following this idea they are procuring legal advice from many quarters. Several methods of procedure were discussed at a conference between John Mitchell and Attorney Cohen, among them being the following:

First—Through the police power of the state curb abuse of power by the coal trust.

Second—To secure ownership of mines by the right of eminent domain, rendering compensation through findings of juries.

Third—The appointment of receivers to conduct the business of coal mining with the interest of the public in view.

Fourth—An attack on the charters of all coal-carrying companies owning mines by instituting quo warranto proceedings for acts ultra vires.

It was impressed upon the president of the United Mine Workers by Mr. Cohen that the legislature holds the key to the situation. He said that the conditions demand a breaking away from the precedents and an entering into a realm of progressive law and that the doctrine of public policy will permit of the making of new law

Ashbridge's Significant Reply.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day declined to comply with the request of Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, to appoint a delegation of citizens to attend a coal conference in that city on October 9, saying: "My judgment is difference will be adjusted and work resumed before date of conference named."

Mayor Ashbridge to-day contracted with President Baer, of the Reading company, to furnish 50 tons of coal daily for use in the Philadelphia schools. The mayor's telegram and the contract with President Baer is significant, coming on top of the visit here yesterday of President Mitchell.

Markel Denies the Report.

New York, Sept. 30.—The heads of the coal railroads are in conference to-day at one of the weekly meetings of the Temple Iron company of which they compose the board of directors.

Before Mr. Markle went into the meeting he was asked as to the truth of the report from Philadelphia that John Mitchell had been in conference at the Hotel Walton in that city with a representative of the operators and J. Pierpont Morgan.

"It is not true," said Mr. Markle, "for if a representative of operators and Mr. Morgan had been there I would be in a position to know it and I have heard nothing of the kind."

The coal situation in New York is today more serious than at any time since the strike of the anthracite miners began.

A BRAVE NURSE.

Washington, Sept. 27.—An instance of bravery and devotion to duty on the part of an army nurse has been reported to the War department by Major General Chaffee, commanding the division of the Philippines, in the following words:

"Nurse Alice Kemmer, army nurse corps, having been granted leave of absence, voluntarily relinquished the same and took upon herself the care of nine smallpox patients in an isolation hospital. One of the patients was the wife of an officer, the other an enlisted man. Miss Kemmer had never had the disease, nevertheless she fearlessly entered upon her self imposed task and through the months of April and May, 1902, devoted herself to the care of the patients living in the room with the officer's wife, the enlisted man being in an adjoining room. With never more than two hours' sleep at a time in intensely hot weather, the nurse attended her patients day and night and saved their lives."

Will Buy Bonds.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The secretary of the treasury has made public announcement that he will buy 5 per cent bonds of 104 at 105 flat.

There are $19,100,000 of these bonds outstanding.

CROP REPORT.

Corn in Shock Suffers From the Weather and Cotton Is Hurt. Fall Plowing Well Along.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

As a whole, the week was very wet in the districts east of the Rocky mountains, with temperatures generally above normal, except over the middle Rocky mountain slope, where it was moderately cool. While the excessive rains interrupted farm work and delayed the maturing of late crops, they proved favorable for the germination of fall-sown grain, and placed the soil in fine condition for plowing and seeding. No damage resulted from frosts, which were confined to the central and northern Rocky mountain districts and extreme North Pacific coast regions. The general conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable, although rain is needed in eastern Oregon.

The weather has been very unfavorable for maturing late corn in the central valleys and lake region, especially over the northern portion of these districts, and the reports indicate that corn in shock has been considerably damaged by dampness and mold over a wide area, and that much of the crop in the upper lake region and Missouri valley will not be marketable.

Reports of injury from rain to open cotton are very general throughout the belt, with the exception of the Carolinas and portions of Texas, and sprouting and rotting in bolls are largely reported, especially in the central districts. Picking, though much interrupted, is well advanced, and is nearing completion in some districts. Late cotton in central and northern Texas is making rapid growth, but will not mature unless frosts are unusually late, and, under these conditions, a light top crop may also be gathered in Alabama. A fine cro pof sea island cotton is promised in South Carolina.

Late tobacco has been materially improved. Cloudy and rainy weather, which have been general throughout the week, had been very unfavorable for curing.

But little, if any, change in the apple situation is indicated, the crop being light in the middle Atlantic states and Ohio valley, with more favorable conditions in the upper lake region and Missouri valley, fine yields of good quality being gathered in some states.

While plowing for fall seeding is much behind in portions of the Missouri valley, this work has made good progress elsewhere.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—The project to consolidate sixty per cent of the spinning and weaving mills in the south under the control of a holding corporation, has finally materialized, and it was announced yesterday by one of the managers of the enterprise that the Fries plan had been adopted by enough of the southern mills to guarantee the success of the proposition. The cash capital involved in the enterprise now amounts to $25,000,000.

Nearly all the largest and most important of the modern spinning and weaving mills in the south are interested in the project, and those that have not already signed options, will do so, as soon as the stockholders of the several companies can be brought together to ratify agreements already made by the accredited representatives.

The directory of the new company will include several Philadelphia men, who are prominennetly identified with the cotton trade, as well as a number of cotton men actively engaged in the trade in New York, Boston and the New England market.

The mill owners will control the holding corporation under the operation of the Fries plans, which gives them a majority voice in the directory as well as all the bonds and preferred stock issued by the holding corporation.

All the men directly in charge of the mills will be representative mill people of the south.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—Later reports from Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec National Railway, regarding the earthquake Tuesday, confirm first reports. There were 70 shocks that afternoon, and in the meantime, a furious gale and storm sprang up. Persons there in charge of the port works immediately took measures to protect the harbor works. The plant of the Titan crane, which was on one of the breakways, was quickly encircled with a defense of ranom blocks and at five o'clock in the afternoon was reported to have been rendered safe. Late at night, the storm increased to a severity never experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. A huge tidal wave leaped forward from the sea lifting thirty and fifty ton blocks like cockleshells and sweeping the great crane into the sea. The wave invaded part of the town, destroying some of its houses and it is thought that damage must have been done to the completed portion of the port works. The loss from the breaking down of the new sea wall, and the sweeping away of the huge crane, will be half a million dollars.

RESCUED AT SEA.

Hamburg, Sept. 30.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Pennsylvania, from New York, September 16, which landed the crew of the Norwegian bark Rothnia at Plymouth last Friday, arrived here to-day. The captain reported that the crew of the Bothnia were rescued September 24 in an exhausted conditiou after having worked at the pumps for 11 days and nights. The bark was on the verge of sinking when the Pennsylvania sighted her, and Captain Hansen, her commander, decided to set fire to the vessel before leaving her to avoid the possibility of her interfering with navigation.

Another Bark Abandoned.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—The British steamer Capella, from New Orleans, September 1, which arrived here to-day had on board the crew of the Norwegian bark Winona, which was abandoned at sea after having been set on fire.

VOLCANO SUFFERERS.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Saturday, Sept. 27.—Widespread dissatisfaction prevails here in connection with the relief work on this island. A portion of the food, clothing and other supplies contributed by the United States government for the assistance of sufferers from the eruptions has been sold under its value by the local government to merchants abroad, the distribution of rations has been stopped and a state of semi-starvation prevails among some of the sufferers. Representations on the ground of maladministration of the relief funds, etc., have been made to the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, who has commissioned A. M. Ashmore, the government secretary at Demerara, to proceed to St. Vincent, in connection with the relief work early in October, and it is rumored that another commissioner is coming from England on the same errand.

JUDGE BREWER INJURED.

Boston, Sept. 26.—A special to the Herald from Burlington, Vt., says: Justice David G Brewer, of the United States supreme court, was quite badly burned about the face and hands at his summer home at Thompson Point, Lake Champlain, last evening. Judge Brewer has remained longer at the point than have the other cottagers, and was cleaning up some brush about his cottage, Liberty hall. He used a small amount of gasoline to make the brush burn and was in the act of lighting the pile when the accident occurred. His burns were promptly attended to and with good nursing he hopes to be out in a few days without scars.

Ruth Hanna Engaged.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Ruth Hanna, youngest daughter of Senator Hanna, and Joseph Medill McCormick, son of Robert S. McCormick, whose appointment as ambassador to Russia was announced last week. The prospective bridegroom is connected with a local newspaper.

Tobacco war in England ended by amalgamation of American and British combines, to be known as British-American company.

The Markets.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

New York, Sept. 27.—Bradstreet's says:

Large yields of nearly all crops have been secured, jobbing trade activity is unabated, manufacturing industry in nearly all lines is running at full speed, retail demand is improving, railway and water transportation interests are pushed to handle business offered and the only unfavorable feature in the situation is the growing tension exerted by the anthracite coal strike which now finds cold weather almost here and industries in many lines threatened with interference caused by the enhanced price of bituminous product. Collections in a majority of instances remain good, most of the exceptions being noted at the south, where the feeling, owing to reported shortages in yield of cotton is a trifle less optimistic.

At the east business is good in all branches of the New York dry goods trade and the outlook is very encouraging. The strength of cotton goods, based largely on the position of the raw material is notable. Woolen goods are in excellent position. Mills are busy on men's wear goods, and large orders for spring have been booked.

Among the industries the feature of the transcendent interest is still the enormous demand, greatly in excess of supply, for iron and steel in its cruder forms. The scarcity of coke is as marked as ever and a number of furnaces are now shut down with ensuing great loss to operators who are unable to take advantage of the present enormous demand. Buying of foreign iron and steel is liberal despite advices from the central west that consumers find difficulty in utilizing some of that already imported. There is still a marked scarcity of steel plates, and a premium of $5 per ton is noted for quick delivery. Structural steel producers are crowded with orders and the unprecedented announcement is made that some orders for bridge material have been secured for delivery in 1904. Some finished products are much weaker, tin plates being cut and wire and nails shaded. Some large orders for rails in this country and Canada have been placed with German and English manufacturers, because of the inability of American mills to accept the business. Foreign coal, iron and steel have advanced as the result of American demand or inquiry, but the feeling grows that with better coke supplies the foreign product will find it less easier to enter into competition with American iron and steel.

Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending September 25, aggregates 5,507,070 bushels, against 5,435,323 last week, 6,470,472 in this week last year and 4,242,810 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 60,614,135 bushels, against 78,652,197 last season and 42,762,500 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 74,952 bushels, against 49,508 last week, 585,706 last year and 2,156,171 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 1,055,811 bushels, against 12,718,640 last season and 41,947,412 in 1900.

PACIFIC COAST HOPS.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 29.—Hop picking in Washington is now practically over. Hop growers are disappointed over the yield, which is one-fifth below what was expected. Dry weather prevented the hops from maturing. The western Washington crop will amount to 18,000 bales as compared with 22,000 last year. Eastern Washington will produce 12,000 bales as compared with 14,000 bales last season. Oregon crops are just reversed and will reach 80,000 to 90,000 bales as compared to 70,000 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Sept. 30.—Close—The grain markets, especially wheat, were dull and featureless this morning. The statistical influences were still on the bear side and the closing of the big Armour spread at Chicago placed the market in such a situation that the traders were inclined to wait for a time.

Cables were lower, wheat at Liverpool closing down 1d and corn ½d lower. At London wheat closed ¼d lower and corn 1d up. The close at Paris was unchanged and the close was 10 ct lower to 60 ct up.

Bradstreet's report of the world's visible supply was: Wheat, increase, 8,730,000; corn, increase, 1,049,000; oats, increase, 1,047,000. Total clearances to-day were: Wheat and flour, 446,000; corn, 21,630; oats, 170,510.

Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 1,070 cars, which, with local receipts of 357 cars, 83 contract, makes total receipts for the three points of 1,427 cars, against 1,479 cars last week and 1,533 cars a year ago.

The trade was dull and the close was easy and ¼c lower than yesterday.

Primary receipts and shipments were:

	To-day.	Last Year.
Wheat	1,903,000	1,697,000
Corn	401,000	611,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	518,000	995,000
Corn	320,000	488,000

Corn was quiet and slightly stronger, due to steady cables and general rains throughout the west and southwest. Reports from Iowa claimed the crop had been quite severely damaged by too much dampness.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—September, 55¾c; December, 43c; May, 40¾c.

Oats—September, 31c; December, 30½c; May, 31¾c.

Rye—No. 2, 57c; No. 3, 48¼c.

Clover Seed—October, $5.77½; January, $5.80; No. 2, at $5.60@5.67½; No. 3, $5.00@5.45.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day	Sept. 27
Cash	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	73	
Sept	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	72	
Dec	72¼	72¼	72	72	72¼	
May	73¼	73¼	73	73⅛	74¾	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—

Sept	68	68	65⅝	65⅝	67⅝
Dec	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	69⅝
May	69¾	70¼	69½	70⅛	69⅝
Corn—					
Sept	57¾	58½	56	57	57½
Dec	45⅞	46	45⅞	45¾	45¾
May	41¾	41¾	41	41¼	41¼
Oats—					
Sept	32¼	33¾	31½	33⅛	32½
Dec	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30⅝	30⅞
May	31⅜	31⅞	31½	31⅝	31⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept	74⅞	74½	73¾	73¾	74⅝
Dec	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	73⅞
May	74	74⅜	74	74¼	74¼
Corn—					
Sept	67	....	....	67	66¾
Dec	51½	51¾	51⅜	51⅝	51⅝
May	46	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	46

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	66	66	65½	65½	65⅞
Dec	66⅛	66⅛	65⅞	66	66⅜
May	68⅜	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	68¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	64⅜	65
Dec	....	....	....	65⅛	65¼
May	....	....	....	67¼	67¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	69	70¼
Dec	....	....	....	65⅜	65½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept	$16.47	$16.47	$16.15	$16.15	$16.20
Jan	15.17	15.17	15.05	15.10	15.17
Oct	16.35	16.50	16.15	16.15	16.35
Lard—					
Sept	11.50	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.45
Jan	8.57	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.60
Oct	9.70	9.75	9.70	9.70	9.72
Ribs—					
Sept	11.25	11.25	11.00	11.00	11.25
Jan	8.05	8.07	8.00	8.05	8.07
Oct	11.02	11.02	10.87	10.90	11.00

Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—September wheat sold on the Board of Trade to-day at 95c, which is the highest price on that cereal since the great Leiter deal in '98. The cause of the high price to-day was the fact that all the available supply was practically cornered, and it was rumored that Armour & Co., hold the greater part of it. There has been great anxiety among shorts in September wheat for the past two weeks, but it has been supposed that all of them had covered during the scare of last week. However, when trading opened this morning, it was seen that there was still a considerable number who had not made good their contracts. The option was ¼@⅝c higher at 88-to 88¼c, and quickly advanced to 90c, around which figure there was considerable selling and a decline to 88c followed. Later the shorts again renewed their efforts to cover and the price rose in five minutes from 90c to 95c.

The brokerage firm of H. H. Wells, members of the Board of Trade, to-day filed a petition asking for a temporary injunction against Armour & Co., and J. Townsend, the Board of Trade and others to prevent what is technically known as the "endorsing down of margins." This is practically the same action as was asked for on the recent corner in oats. The cause of the petition was the alleged cornering of September wheat by one or two local houses.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 30.—Wall Street.—Prices opened with a violent rebound from yesterday's demoralized closing. The developments over night, including the measures proposed by Secretary Shaw for releasing large credits to the market, served to completely reassure sentiment over the money outlook. First sales of prominent stocks were of 1,000 to 5,000 shares, the latter Missouri Pacific which opened at a spread of 4 points, raising an extreme 5¾ over last night's close. Other violent recoveries were St. Paul, Manhattan, Louisville and Atchison, 4 points; New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio, 3½; Canadian Pacific, 3½; Brooklyn Transit, Union Pacific, Western Union and General Electric, 3 points, and the market generally free from a fraction up to 3 points.

Opening prices were the highest all around as a rule. New York Central rose over a point higher and a few stocks advanced an additional fraction. There was heavy unloading at the high level by traders who bought yesterday and prices were beaten back again. Louisville's rise was completely wiped out and Missouri Pacific relapsed 3½. Reactions ran from 1 to 1¾ in the principal active stocks. Illinois Central reacted 2 and Canadian Pacific 1¾. Fluctuations were wild and varied ½ to a full point between sales in both directions.

The market steadied and became comparatively quiet before 11 o'clock and recovered from the lowest.

Some stocks reacted further before a demand for St. Paul lifted it to 189¾, the best of the morning. Prices all around then hardened, but they failed to get back to the highest. The maintenance of